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OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE WAR FROM CAPITALS

Neither on the Somme front nor on the Galician front is there any particular news, though south of the Somme the French have slightly advanced their ground to the west of the village of Sailly Saillisel, on the Peronne-Bapaume road.

On the Transylvania front the Rumanians are still falling back before the pressure of the superior numbers of the Austrians.

On the Macedonian front the English cavalry have reached the outskirts of Seres, and report that the town is strongly held by the Bulgarians.

The principal advance seems to have been made by the Italians, who have pushed forward their attack in the Gorizia section in the direction of Hill 144, which lies just west of the road from Rubbia to Duino, and south of Lago di Doberdo.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

BERLIN, Germany, Friday—The following is the official statement issued yesterday:

Army group of Prince Rupprecht: On both sides of the Somme the battle continues. On the whole front between the Ancre and the Somme the artillery firing was unusually intense.

British infantry attacks northeast of Thiepval and from Le Sars-Gueudecourt line failed for the most part before our curtain fire.

Toward evening strong attacks were delivered from the Morval-Bouchavesnes front. They were continued until the early hours of the morning. The allied forces advanced six times against the positions held by the sixty-eighth infantry regiment and the seventy-sixth reserve infantry regiment near Sailly. All of their efforts were fruitless. Our positions were maintained completely.

South of the Somme the battle between Genermount and Chaulnes continued. Repeated French attacks were repulsed. The hotly-contested sugar refinery at Genermount is in our possession. In the village of Ablaincourt bitter house-to-house fighting developed and still continues.

Transylvania front: In the Maros valley the Rumanians were unable to resist an encircling attack. Farther north also they are beginning to retreat. They are being pursued on the whole eastern Transylvanian front.

The second Rumanian army has been driven back to the frontier positions. In mountain battles during the last two days we have captured 18 officers, 639 men, one four-inch cannon, five machine guns, much ammmunition and many rifles. Enemy advances on both sides of Vulkan pass were repulsed.

Balkan theater: Army of Field Marshal von Mackensen: The situation is unchanged.

Macedonian front: Numerous enemy attacks on the Tcherna failed. West and east of the River Vardar our opponents made fruitless advances.

The war office announced that there were no incidents of importance to report from the battle front in Russia and Galicia.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

BUCHAREST, Rumania, Friday—The war office statement issued yesterday says:

On the northern and northwestern

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ALLIED FORCES' PACE IN SOMME DRIVE QUICKENS

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England, Friday—Major-General Maurice, director general of military operations, discussed the allied offensive on the Somme with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor and American journalists yesterday at the war office. With a map he showed the pace of advance had quickened since the positions which the Germans had had two years to prepare had been captured by the British. A significant feature of the advance, he said, was that no single position of the ground captured had been regained by German counter-attacks.

Only one continuous line now remained to be attacked and this had been constructed since July 1. The operations of the past week had brought the British within striking distance of this line which ran along the last small ridge before Bapaume. The Germans were constructing another line behind this but they hoped to overtake the German digging in time.

Even if the offensive stopped and trench warfare was resumed, the Germans would be saddled with 20,000 yards more trenches to man than on July 1, but the offensive would not be checked. As the nature of the defended positions changed from a network of trenches to one continuous line the advance would be easier. The approach of winter would not arrest the offensive though the pace might be reduced, owing to shorter days and increased difficulty of observation. Winter operations had taken place in other areas and here they were favored by the chalky nature of the soil.

Regarding the idea of a German retirement in the west, General Maurice said he saw no military reason at present for the imminence of such a movement and was sure the Germans would not retire unless compelled to do so by stern necessity.

MAN POWER OF BRITAIN TOPIC IN LOWER HOUSE

Mr. Lloyd George Says Exemptions Millions in Britain Compared to Hundreds of Thousands in France and Russia

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

WESTMINSTER, England, Friday—Mr. Lloyd George discussed the man-power question yesterday in a vigorous speech in the House of Commons.

Denying that the military service act had not produced men, he said it had produced a considerable number, while many had enlisted voluntarily during the period of grace. It would produce more men as the temporary exemptions fell through and he remarked that the exemptions were millions in the United Kingdom to hundreds of thousands in France and Russia. He indicated that the government will be able to deal with exemptions under the powers given in the acts. At present they had the men but they had to consider the possibility of a long campaign, which was, he declared amid prolonged cheers, the only way to insure victory.

Mr. Lloyd George also assured the House that the members of the government were alive to the necessity of, in every way, supporting Rumania. Germany had concentrated her strength to crush Rumania and the Allies would make every effort to protect the Rumanian people.

Referring to the "tanks," the war minister again gave great credit to Winston Churchill. Mr. Deyncourt, chief naval constructor at the Admiralty, had probably the greatest share in designing the formidable weapon. The first advice to try something of the kind came from Sir Maurice Hankey, secretary of the war committee, but these proposals would never have fructified but for Mr. Churchill, who, as first lord of the Admiralty, set up a committee to carry the proposals into effect and gave his energy and strength to materializing these ideas.

Colonel Swinton had a great deal to do with the experiment from the start, being a most enthusiastic promoter of the idea and the fact that it was carried through with such zeal was largely due to his enthusiasm. The same applied to Colonel Stern, whose practical business ability had secured the manufacture on a considerable scale of these weapons.

Sir Edward Carson dealt with the man-power issue, declaring that the contribution of Ireland, while considerable, was nothing like adequate. He did not agree with the lord lieutenant that the enlistment of 17 per cent of the male population of military age was a splendid contribution. He was ashamed of it.

At question time, Lord Robert Cecil said the British submarine memorandum was presented to the United States government on Aug. 23, and had been presented to almost all other neutral powers possessing a seaboard. Replies had been received from the United States and Denmark. He replied in the negative to a question as to whether the government had any official information that Mr. Gerard was conveying from the German government to the United States government proposals of mediation for peace. He mentioned also that 28 Norwegian ships were sunk during September by German submarines.

Another reply indicated no further development had occurred in the matter of exchange of prisoners. While the offer of hospitality to British prisoners of war by the Danish government was highly appreciated, in the meantime the accommodation in Switzerland was sufficient.

Mr. Duke mentioned regarding the prohibition of parades, processions and political meetings in Ireland that the constabulary had been instructed that meetings called for legitimate and constitutional purposes and not likely to result in a breach of the peace should not be prohibited.

Lord Robert Cecil stated that the Entente made no annual allowance to King Constantine.

SUFFOLK CASE TO FULL BENCH

Petitions filed in the supreme judicial court of the commonwealth by Democrats and Republicans who seek a fourth reapportionment of the representative districts in Suffolk county on the grounds that the third report filed with the secretary of state a week ago is unconstitutional and unfair to the voters, are to be referred to the full bench of the supreme court.

This decision was announced by Judge DeCourcy, who today gave a hearing on the petitions. The justice did not intimate when he intended to present the case to the full bench. The petitioners are Tilton S. Bell, Republican of the nineteenth district; Patrick J. Brophy and Timothy A. Ahearn of ward 20, and John F. Mahoney of ward 23.

Another petition was entered in the court today, James Buchanan, Jr., Republican, a voter in ward 3, Chelsea, seeking a new apportionment. He alleges that in the third report the assignment of 54 representatives is not as equable as may be so as to give one representative to each 3258 voters. He cites numerous instances where he claims the apportionment has not been made in accordance with this.

Photographed by Central News

Charles Evans Hughes, Presidential candidate

DELAY OF REPORT ON GASOLINE IS EXPLAINED

Federal Official States That Much Time Is Required to Prepare It Carefully

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—No early publication of the federal trade commission's report on the gasoline investigation may be expected if the attitude of Chairman Hurley is indicative of the commission's prospective action. The delay is necessary, said Mr. Hurley at his office today, after an extended absence from the city, in order to exercise care in preparation of the report. It is a broad subject, with many ramifications, he explained, and only mature consideration of the evidence could give the conclusions of the commission any value.

Mr. Hurley emphatically dened, for himself and on behalf of the commission, that there was any politics in the delay of the report. While it may not come before election, he said, there certainly is no deliberate political purpose in holding it back, and it will be made public just as soon as it is finished.

As yet, Mr. Hurley said, the report has not been laid before the commission by the economists and statisticians who have been preparing the data. When it has been completed, he said, each commissioner will have to give it his personal study and the commission as a body will have to pass on it, all of which takes time.

The entire oil investigation—pipe line, crude, gasoline, etc.—should have been covered in one report, Mr. Hurley said, as it is all one general investigation, the various phases overlapping, but there has been a demand for special action on the pipe line and gasoline phases, and it has been necessary to handle these two separately, entailing extra work and delays.

AERIAL FLEET FOR THE COAST GUARD SERVICE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Plans for an aerial fleet for use in the coast guard service are being drawn up at the present time in Washington. This fleet has already been authorized by Congress, but no definite steps can be taken until that body again convenes and a deficiency appropriation is made with which to start the work.

Until then the coast guard officials with the assistance of four men prominent in aviation affairs will go ahead and draw up plans which will be laid before Congress in the form of recommendations. These men are: Capt. Benjamin H. Chiswell, chief; Second Lieutenant of Engineers Norman B. Hall, who will investigate the general utility of aircraft in this work, Third Lieutenant of Engineers Elmer E. Stone and Third Lieutenant of Engineers C. E. Sugden.

It is not at all certain that aircraft can be used for this purpose, and in any case there will be many problems to work out.

NOMINEE HUGHES TAKES STAND IN LUSITANIA CASE

Republican Candidate Says Notice of Germany's Intention Would Have Brought Warning of Instant Diplomatic Break

LOUISVILLE, Ky. — Charles E. Hughes answered a many times asked question in unequivocal language last night in his speech here. He was in the midst of a discussion on the maintenance of American rights when he was interrupted by the question.

"The path of peace is the path of self-respect, which maintains the dignity of our citizenship and cements the friendship of all nations," he said. A man from the audience interrupted him.

"Justice Hughes, just a moment. Please permit a respectful interruption," shouted the man. "What would you have done—"

He got no further for the moment. His voice was drowned in cries, hoots and catcalls.

"Please permit the question to be asked," requested Mr. Hughes. "I do not want any one shut off from a courteous question. Go on, sir," the nominee added, turning to the questioner. "Please ask your question."

"I ask you with all respect that I know, what you would have done when the Lusitania was sunk—see if you can answer that." Mr. Hughes paused for a moment.

"I will answer this," the nominee

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ATHENS STIRRED OVER ACTION OF FRENCH ADMIRAL

Statement That Admiral Has Powers Similar to General Sarrail Much Commented On —How Fleet Was Transferred

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ATHENS, Greece, Friday—Admiral de Fournet's action, utterly unexpected, is much commented upon, especially in connection with the statement that he has been invested with the same personal powers as General Sarrail.

The transfer of the Greek fleet to the Entente was carried out without a particular incident on Wednesday afternoon. The warships, with the exception of the three to be dismantled, the Georgios Averoff, Lemnos and Kilkis were towed from their anchorage by French and British steam trawlers, assisted by an Italian launch, the whole operation occupying two and one half hours and being conducted under the guns of Russian battleships and surveillance of French destroyers. The crews were lined on deck to hear the cabinet's order transferring the fleet to the Entente and giving them the option by the King's command of going ashore or staying with the ships and joining the Allies.

It is understood that all left the ships and were conveyed ashore, while the officers were distributed among the Lemnos, Averoff and Kilkis. It is understood, also, that the reason for the Allies' demand that Entente officers should be appointed to supervise the policing and working of Greek railways was due to the beginning of a concentration of troops, guns, stores and material from Athens and other parts of Greece in Thessaly, in the rear of the allied armies, the Allies being afraid of a similar occurrence to the misunderstanding at Kavala, when a Greek army corps surrendered to the Bulgarians.

The ultimatum regarding the fleet had also a possible connection with the process of the replacing of pro-Entente naval officers by anti-Entente officers.

The Lambros government has not been recognized so far.

Two Greek Governments

M. Venizelos Supported by Majority of People

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England, Friday—In a striking interview with Mr. Ward Price published in today's papers, M. Venizelos said the provisional government still regarded Greece as a democratic state with the King at its head but with two governments, of which the one he represented was supported by the majority of people.

M. Venizelos recounted the interview he had with the King in September, 1915, when he urged him to fulfil his treaty obligations with Serbia. The King at that time said while he left internal affairs to the government he considered himself alone responsible before God for the direction of Greece's external relations. The root of the King's attitude was that he regarded Greece as his personal property, a Prussian idea of kingship which Greece could not recognize.

War Minister Named

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

SALONIKA, Greece, Friday — General Zimbrakakis has been appointed minister of war in the provisional government.

COALITION CANDIDATE WINS

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

EDINBURGH, Scotland, Thursday—The North Ayr election result is Lieut.-Gen. Hunter Weston, coalition candidate, 7149 votes; the Rev. Humphrey Chalmers, Independent, 1300.

DELAY IN MAIL OF NEUTRALS IS DECREASING

Reply of Allies on Censorship Expected to Promise All Endeavor to Expedite Delivery

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The reply of Great Britain and France in the mail seizures controversy has been delivered to the state department and will be given out for publication on Saturday night.

Based on the previous correspondence on the subject of mail seizures, the administration officials have not anticipated that the Allies would make any concession. The position taken by the United States, in its protest against the delay of mails due to the operation of the censorship, is based on specific instances which have been presented to Great Britain and France at various times. One of the typical cases that have been used between the governments in controversy is as follows:

On July 20, in a note from Sir Edward Grey to Ambassador Page, the British government called attention to the memorandum in the case referred to, and occasion was taken to notify the ambassador that a reply would be forthcoming as soon as arguments were fully considered. Attention was called to complaints in which no particulars were given. This lack of particulars was the cause of the delay in the reply.

The ambassador's attention was then called to the case of the Macniff Horticultural Company of New York. It was stated that shipping documents, relating to perishable goods, were removed from the new Amsterdam, the Oosterdijk and Rotterdam. The memorandum related that the mails on these ships were removed for examination on Feb. 10, 17 and 25, respectively. The mails from the New Amsterdam were forwarded again partly by the Cedric on Feb. 17 and partly on the Lapland on Feb. 25. The mails on the Oosterdijk were forwarded partly by the Cameronia on March 4 and partly on the Cedric on March 8.

The memorandum states that not until March 22 was a note received inclosing a copy of the letter from the MacNiff people in which they stated that they anticipated a delay in shipments due on March 1.

The ambassador was told that the possibility of preventing losses to neutrals through these delays had been considered by the British government immediately on receipt of the ambassador's note, and on April 14 a reply was sent.

This instance shows two facts which paper in all the others that have been examined, namely, that the delays have been reduced to a minimum so far as has been possible and the British government has apparently used every endeavor to prevent losses to innocent neutral firms.

BID FOR GERMAN VOTE IS DENIED BY MR. BURLESON

Postmaster-General Describes Interview With Fatherland Editor Which Cabinet Member Says He Did Not Solicit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Postmaster-General Burleson, who is generally known as one of the President's chief political advisers, told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that the Democratic party is making no effort, as has been charged, to get the so-called German vote. President Wilson's foreign policy, it is explained, has so alienated the German-Americans that it would be absurd to try at this stage, even if desired, to win their support.

The interview between himself and George Sylvester Viereck, editor of the Fatherland, which Victor Ridder, editor of the Staats-Zeitung, asserted in a formal statement Wednesday had been sought by Mr. Burleson, certainly was not solicited by him, the postmaster-general says. On the contrary, he says, it was sought by Mr. Viereck through a mutual friend, who is now working at the Democratic headquarters in New York.

In the interview, the postmaster-general said a good many things confidentially which he desired not to have published at present to avoid getting into a controversy with the German editors in New York who have made assertions, but it may be said that he made it emphatically plain that these editors were in a dilemma out of which he declined to help them—namely, that they had built up an anti-Wilson sentiment among their readers and now did not know what Mr. Hughes would do if elected. If any overtures have been made concerning the securing of German votes for President Wilson, it is asserted, the overtures have come from these German-American editors and have met with little response.

"I was asked by this mutual friend if I would see Mr. Viereck," said Mr. Burleson. "I said 'certainly' and he called at the office of the Democratic national committee. There were several other newspaper men about the office when Mr. Viereck came in.

"I talked to him in Mr. Morgen-

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NO OPEN DEBATE IN REICHSTAG ON SUBMARINE WAR

Main Foreign Affairs Committee Fails to Reach Definite Decision and Refrains From Making Recommendations

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland, Thursday—At the Reichstag resumed sitting yesterday Herr Bassermann, reporter to the main foreign affairs committee, said the general situation was satisfactory. The committee greatly appreciated the King of Greece's attitude. All aspects of the submarine policy, military, political and other, had been considered, but the committee, unable to reach a definite agreement, had refrained from making recommendations to the Reichstag. In so deciding, the committee had been influenced by the consideration that a public discussion of military, political, technical and other details could not but prejudice the country's interests.

Herr Bassermann said:

Our opponents tell us that they have imposed upon us an order of warfare that has forced us into the defensive, when at this very time we are rejoicing over the manner in which the German offense is winning success in the war against the Rumanians in Transylvania, in Dobrudja and on the Danube. We trust in the strength of our army commanded by Field Marshal von Hindenburg and General Ludendorff. We proudly point to the success of our navy in its victory in the Skagerrak under the glorious leadership of Admirals Hipper and Scheer. In these achievements of our navy in the success of our sailors, we recognize the force of the master of the German navy, Grand Admiral von Tirpitz.

Continuing, the speaker eulogized the army, dilated on the success of the war loan and referred to the unity of the army and the nation.

Germany's submarine activities in the Atlantic came up in Herr Bassermann's speech, which referred to them as a further evidence of Germany's martial spirit. He added: Our submarine commanders will follow their instructions and give no opportunity for complaints against the German government. Like Dr. Spahn he spoke of Britain as the chief opponent and expressed satisfaction at the chancellor's statement regarding the use of every means that would really shorten the war.

After Dr. Spahn had enthusiastically dwelt on Germany's prospects and pictured England as a most cunning and calculating enemy, Herr Scheidemann spoke of the purely defensive character of Germany's aims.

Herr Scheidemann, the majority spokesman, declared that while the chancellor could not do so he, as a German Socialist, could say the nation wanted peace and enemy subjects could say the same of their people. What was French, Belgian or German must remain so, and that must be the main foundation of the coming peace. Herr Scheidemann closed with a demand for a ministry and chancellor responsible to Parliament.

Herr Haase, minority spokesman, said his party was the fundamental opponent of intensified submarine warfare, not out of regard for neutrals, but desiring to save something from the wreck of international law. An agreement, he added, must be sought without hesitation. It was necessary to save the people from the worst.

German dreams of world dominion had not been and would not be realized in the war. The chancellor had never declared against annexation and after the protest just entered by Count Westarp against the idea that no French or Belgian territory must be retained, how could Germany require its opponents to cease talking of a war of destruction. If peace depended on the evacuation of Belgium

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IRISH RESTRICTION ON WAR MUNITIONS

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

DUBLIN, Ireland, Friday—Sir John Maxwell has issued an order for the seizure of all arms, munitions, explosive substances, equipment and warlike stores, including sporting munitions for shotguns, which from Oct. 5 may be brought into Ireland, wherever landed or found, except consignments accompanied by a permit from Sir John Maxwell.

The order, dated Sept. 28, prohibits the manufacture, sale or disposal of firearms or parts, military arms or parts, ammunition and explosives within Ireland, except with Sir John Maxwell's permission.

FOOD CONTROL IN AUSTRIA

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

VIENNA, Austria, Friday—A central war feeding department has been established under the presidency of Chevalier von Keller to provide and distribute suitable foodstuffs and to supervise prices.

AUSTRALIAN WHEAT SALE

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

MELBOURNE, Australia, Thursday—W. M. Hughes yesterday announced the sale to the imperial government of half a million tons of wheat. Nearly £4,000,000 is involved.

NEWS OF VARIOUS PARTS OF THE WORLD

NO OPEN DEBATE IN REICHSTAG ON SUBMARINE WAR

(Continued from page one)

then every soldier there was ready for it. Serbia, too, must be restored; such a people could not disappear.

Herr Haase also announced that the Vorwaerts had been suppressed for the publication of an article on the chancellor's enemies and the army command had made its reappearance conditional on the resignation of the editors.

Herr Naumann was enthusiastic on the Transylvania victories and praised the Turks and Austro-Hungarians. He also dwelt at some length on the peacefulness of the German aims.

The trend of the debate indicates that the government has, perhaps, weathered the political crisis for the present, an outcome that appeared possible at the beginning of the week when von Jagow announced in committee that the government would consent to consult the main Reichstag committee on foreign affairs. Herr Haase warned the chancellor on Wednesday, however, that conservative opposition to his new domestic policy would never relax while the people did not hope much from it either.

The Reichstag also adopted Dr. Spahn's resolution referring the motion for Herr Liebknecht's release to the standing committee. Conservative and National Liberal leaders advocated immediate rejection.

AUSTRO-RUMANIAN RELATIONS DEALT WITH IN RED BOOK

Bucharest Said to Have Asked Cession of Part of Bukowina to Strengthen Neutrality

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

VIENNA, Austria, Friday—The Austrian red book is published dealing with the Austro-Rumanian relations up to the outbreak of the war.

The Berliner Zeitung am Mittag publishes extracts from the book.

The red book, it says, contains a large number of hitherto unknown reports of the Austro-Hungarian minister at Bucharest.

On July 22, 1914, the Austro-Hungarian government instructs its minister at Bucharest to inform the Rumanian government confidentially concerning the coming presentation of a note to Serbia. On July 26, Austria-Hungary declares that it expects Rumania will remain strictly neutral, and in the case of Russian aggression, cooperate loyally. On July 28 the ministry at Bucharest reports that King Charles has assured him of Rumanian neutrality in case of an Austro-Hungarian war against Serbia. He added that, unfortunately, Rumanian cooperation in case of Russian aggression should not be counted upon. King Charles, he says, added that 'no power on earth could induce him ever to seize arms against Austria-Hungary.'

King Charles on Aug. 6 communicated to the Austro-Hungarian minister the information that he was unable to make the Rumanian crown council accept the fulfillment of the treaty of alliance, but that the union with Russia also had been repudiated unanimously. On Sept. 23 King Charles, frankly told the Austro-Hungarian minister to confer on the situation with Crown Prince Ferdinand, who declared it was impossible to participate in a war against Russia, but that virtually every one in Rumania wanted war against Austria-Hungary.

Excerpts from reports from the Austro-Hungarian minister are then quoted by the newspaper. The reports cover the discussion in Rumania as to whether Russian troops would be allowed to march across Rumania and as to the concentration of Rumanian troops on the Austro-Hungarian frontier. On June 25, 1916, the Austro-Hungarian minister predicted that a critical time had arrived.

The minister reports that the Entente threatens Rumania, the newspaper continues, and that it would consider no Rumanian wishes in the peace conference if Rumania did not enter the war now. On July 27 the minister reports that King Ferdinand declared: "I have the same intentions as my late uncle, but not the same authority." On July 27 the minister reports the conversation in which the minister said to M. Bratianu that he was conscious that this was one of his last conversations with him. The minister announced to M. Bratianu that in case of war German troops would cooperate in Transylvania. On Aug. 5 the Austrian-Hungarian consul at Galatz wires that the Rumanian mobilization is superfluous since virtually all the troops are mobilized already.

On Aug. 8 M. Bratianu asked the cession of a part of Bukowina, alleging that this may strengthen the partisans of neutrality. The minister, following instruction, declined since this cession would not prevent Rumania from attacking Austria-Hungary whenever she would think the moment propitious. On Aug. 12 the Austro-Hungarian foreign minister instructs the minister at Bucharest to point out in a friendly tone that Rumania leaves the Russian frontier unprotected, while it makes strong war preparations against Austria-Hungary. The King's answer to these representations on Aug. 26, the minister reports, was "Evasive as usual."

The night of the 26th M. Bratianu declared in a conversation with the minister that Rumania would enter the war only if attacked. On the 27th Rumania declared war.

HOW WAR AFFECTS AUSTRALIAN PEARLING

By The Christian Science Monitor special Australian correspondent

PERTH, Western Australia — Most people may not be aware that four-fifths of the world's output of pearl-shell of the best quality is produced from Australian waters almost exclusively—that is, including the few Dutch and other islands in the immediate neighborhood of the northern shores of the island continent. The only other pearling grounds of consequence where high-grade shell is obtained lie around the Malay Archipelago and Manila.

Mr. James Clark, who is the authority for the statement, and who has for many years been the foremost figure in the pearl shelling industry, arrived in Sydney from Queensland recently on his return from London. Pearling is a very precarious business, and many men fail, Mr. Clark said. As with mining, there is a peculiar fascination about it. Once a man embarks on this enterprise he generally keeps going, in the hope of some day striking a pearl of great price, which sometimes comes into his possession if others do not intercept it. Once we sold four beauties for £17,000, and we have another that has been valued at £5000. Vanderbilt bought a pearl on one occasion for £25,000, but it was not one of ours. I offered £10,000 in Paris, just before the war broke out for an Australian pearl, and I am glad to say that my offer was not accepted, or the pearl might still be on my hands.

The London market was controlled by a few dealers, Mr. Clark went on to say. At the present time most of the Australian product went to America. Pearlers were getting considerably less for their shell now than before the war, although the cost of gathering it and of freights was ever so much higher. A great portion of the fleet was now laid up, and the comparatively few boats that were at work were only in commission to keep the men employed.

Mr. Clark has 35 vessels at Broome, while the Celebes Trading Company, in which he has large interests, has 65 vessels at the Aru islands. Thursday island, between Australia and New Guinea, was formerly the headquarters of these boats, but the Commonwealth restrictions made it necessary to transfer them to the Dutch flag. When both the fleets in which he is interested are fully working, employment is given to about 800 men, chiefly Japanese, Malays, and Manila men, and the expenses of operation run to about £65,000 a year.

Prior to the war shellers at Broome, he explained, got as much as £230 per ton on the spot for their shell. The price had now dropped to £110, which was quite unprofitable. The only hope of keeping the industry going as a permanent and profitable business was for the government to fix such a price for shell as would leave owners a reasonable margin for all the risks they had to take, and to limit the export. If the government would follow this course, and see that the pearl fleets were so limited that the supply did not overtake the demand to any extent, much could be done to improve the conditions of the Australian pearling industry, which was well worth encouraging in every possible way. White divers would never be a success. When with colored divers so many pearlers go under when a time of stress comes, what chance would they have if they were compelled to keep white divers who would cost ever so much more, and not be half so efficient?" Mr. Clark asked, in conclusion.

EVACUATION OF BELGIAN TOWNS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMSTERDAM, Holland—The Germans have recently evacuated several villages on the frontier between Belgium and Holland. According to the Maasbode, the evacuation of Putte (North Brabant) caused great excitement and enthusiasm among the Belgians. About half past twelve o'clock, when the customary relief of the German guard in Belgian Putte was expected to take place, a warrant officer arrived with the information that if the relief did not arrive within two hours the existing guard was to be abolished. The warrant officer, according to the report of an escaped Belgian, went later to the guard house, and after removing the papers locked it up and departed with his men. Shortly afterwards a German officer arrived and removed the telephone communicating between the guard house and the blockhouse.

The German flag which was waving on the frontier was then hauled down, its disappearance being greeted with loud applause from the Belgians on the Dutch side of the frontier. The German non-commissioned officer who hauled down the flag smiled at the demonstration, but the German soldiers who were with him were highly indignant. A couple of hours later the German sentry boxes were removed in a wagon, and Belgian Putte has since then been free of armed Germans, except that from time to time a small patrol from Stabroeck comes along patrolling the frontier.

The Maasbode's informant considers the reason for this measure is partly to be sought for in the frequent recent desertions across the frontier. In the meantime at other Belgian frontier places the same measures have been gradually taken, Beiduinenhof, Huibergen, Esschen, and Platluis being among the places evacuated.

PRESENT ASPECT OF VAN AND THE RECONSTRUCTION

Description of Armenian City and Its Rehabilitation After the Devastating Effect of War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England — The following interesting account of the present condition of Van, written by the Rev. Harold Buxton to his brother, Mr. Noel Buxton, M. P., after a personal visit to that city, has been placed at the disposal of The Christian Science Monitor. Mr. Buxton says:

"I am living among the ruins of what was the 'city' of Van. You remember three years ago when we were here together, how the Armenians always referred to this place as 'the city,' whereas 'Van' meant the region or province. They were so vastly proud of it." Describing a drive into Van, Mr. Buxton says, "It was brilliant moonlight—so light that you could actually see the purple coloring of the masses of wild iris which are in full bloom now. We came into a street—as gaunt and deserted as a street in Pompeii. I've seen pictures of Belgian towns like this; but our doctor and nurses who were in Serbia last year all say there was nothing like it there. Against the sky, standing up all black and white, and in fantastic shapes, is the outline of the walls of former comfortable houses. They are black and charred with fire, but here and there you see a patch of whitewash or wall paper on the inside. Many of those avenues of willow trees and poplars (which give shade to many streets in Van) are burned. . . . On the outskirts of the town there is literally never a roof standing, and never a pane of glass in a window frame. But when you come further in, you find that reconstruction has begun. There is one long winding street at the end of which are the ruins of what was the American mission. You probably remember the comfortable house of Mr. Yarrow? Now only the crumbling walls of it remain. This group of mission buildings is recognizable, because the church designed by Dr. Raynolds remains, for some unknown reason, uninjured. And several buildings in the same street have been repaired for occupation by our own hospital under Dr. Aspland.

"The English staff live together on the upper floor of one of these—the Doctor, Miss Kerr, Mrs. Armstrong, and Miss Barber. The hospital itself is in a building opposite, and surrounding a pretty courtyard. They also use two other buildings further along the same street—one for medical cases, and the other for a dispensary, to which a number of Armenian and Syrian refugees come every morning, about 50 or 60, I am told. The most original apparatus in the hospital is a bath (designed by the Armenian assistant doctor), which is not only a shower but a spraying fountain, so the bather gets douched from above and below all at once! . . . Our staff are assisted by two Russian 'sisters' or 'infirmières,' and a numerous crowd of dispensers, sanitaires, etc.—mostly young men, Armenian and Syrian of the Cities Union (Soyuz gorodov). I have reason to know that the discipline, order and cleanliness of our hospital have made a vast impression on the population here; and the report of it has gone out into a very much wider field.

"Van," Mr. Buxton says, "is likely to become a center for an important part of our relief work. It is well up within the interesting zone. It is the heart of Turkish Armenia—it is the chief point for returning refugees to converge upon—and the needs of the people are greater here than in any other part of the occupied territories. We have a distinguished general here, and a governor who is doing all that lies in his power for the restoration of the city and villages of this province, and who works sincerely for the real welfare of the peasantry.

"The problem here is an extraordinarily interesting one. Ever since last September, 1915, when the Governor arrived and some security was assured, there has been a steady influx of returning refugees. It is estimated that 20,000 have returned to Van and neighborhood up to the present date. All along, the military have been occupied and absorbed by their own operations, and the need to keep up a continuous pressure on this front. It became necessary to have at least some provisional administration for the city and its civilian population. So, early last autumn, the Governor summoned to his house the representatives of the relief committees; he said to them, 'You want to restore the life of this country; begin in the center; help me to make this town once more clean and habitable; help me to restore law and order; help me to put down looting and pillage, and the present deplorable wastage of fuel, timber, wool, goods of all kinds.'

"Acting on this invitation, the 'Reconstruction Society' undertook to organize a militia, a police force for the city and neighborhood. This force at present numbers over 50 men, mostly Armenians from America. They have done some useful work. They cleared up refuse. They started to repair roads. They endeavored to protect property from wanton destruction. They became a menace to robbers and pillagers of empty houses. In general we may say that they defend the weak, and bring the wrong-doers to judgment. For it was agreed that the same Reconstruction Society should pay a mayor and a judge, for the city of Van! The mayor and the judge have just been to pay me a call, and although they wear neither collar nor necktie they may be the most worthy ministers of law and justice, for all that!

"In these days the reconstruction of the economic life of Van is proceeding apace. The Armenians (far more than ourselves) deserve the name of shopkeepers. The Armenian is happy so soon as ever he can open a little shop front; it gives him his self-possession once more; and the dejected and nervous-looking man of Van whom you pass on the road from Khoi looks up and begins to forget his cares and losses when he can squat down behind a counter and start bargaining with the passers-by. Every day I see new shop fronts opening out—perhaps there are 20 in the town already—there is a blacksmith, some bakers, several tailors, even a watchmaker, but I believe the best trade is done by the little stores which deal in the luxuries. I have seen quite a little crowd gathered to witness the bargaining over one lump of sugar! After 10 minutes' wrangling, it went for 2½ kopeks!

"Of course, there never was much sanitation in Van, and the place was in a filthy state until the Governor got a gang of men to work and opened up channels again, and now the little canals have begun to run again; and the place smells sweeter.

"There are two distinct sets of people arriving in Van. First there is the influx of returned refugees, coming from the Caucasus by way of Julfa and Khoi; secondly, there are the survivors from Mush and Bitlis, who come from the west, rescued by the advance of the Russian army, mostly women and children. These latter are succored by the All Russian Cities Union. The children are either kept here in one large orphanage, in a (German) school building outside the town, or sent on to Erivan and Delijan in the Caucasus. The women and young babies are sheltered and fed in some of the empty and partially ruined houses which abound on all sides. The work, which is strictly called 'repatriation,' requires a letter to itself. There is not space with this to describe it. It is enough to say that the American commission is well represented here in the person of Mr. Gracey (with whom I am living at the moment), who is doing a really magnificent work, and who has distributed over 1300 oxen during the past two months in the district of Haiatzor. The Reconstruction Society and the Agricultural Society have also made a beginning in this field of work, which is so urgent."

CARE URGED FOR OIL-CARRYING SHIPS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WESTMINSTER, England — Judgment has now been given in connection with the board of trade inquiry into the fire which occurred on the steamship Spiraea belonging to the Anglo-American Oil Company, and which lasted 21 days, whilst the vessel was discharging oil at Mode Wheel wharf, Manchester.

The president (Mr. Leycester) said the court found that the fire which destroyed the ship was caused by ashes from the donkey furnace falling on rubbish and oil lying on top of a tank under the donkey boiler. The court recommended, in view of the preservation of life and property, that when it was proposed to carry oils similar to those carried on the Spiraea, in ships not specially constructed for the purpose (1) that special precautions should be taken to prevent leakage from the cargo reaching the stokehold and engine room, and to insure that the cargo cannot be affected by the heat of the stokehold and engine room; (2) due provision should be made for expansion of oil in the ballast tanks and also for the escape of vapors therefrom; (3) oil should not be carried in the ballast tanks, in the engine room, or boiler space unless special insulation has been fitted to protect them from the heat of the boilers.

The court further recommended the making by harbor and dock authorities of by-laws prohibiting upon such ships the use of their own steam for discharging oil cargoes. The company officers were to blame for not providing for the ventilation of the tanks and the possible expansion of the oil in them, for not having the tanks thoroughly inspected internally and externally at Avonmouth in October, 1915, and for permitting the use of a donkey boiler, especially after a leak had been reported from the tank top in the stokehold floor.

BRITISH ABSENTEE RAIDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—With regard to the raids recently carried out by the military upon public places with the object of securing absentees from the army, the following official statement has been issued. Allegations are constantly being received at the war office and in the commands to the effect that large numbers of young men have escaped registration and are consequently, unknown to the military authorities, evading service. These allegations have been received from practically all the large centers of population, and it has been urged upon the war office that so long as these young men are permitted, through the laxity of the recruiting department, to remain in civil life, it is grossly unfair to draw on the older groups and classes. In order to test the accuracy of these allegations an examination of certificates of exemption in possession of men of military age has recently been undertaken, and the so-called "rounds-up" have been carried out in a number of districts. So far the result has been to demonstrate that, in the sections of the country which have been tested, the allegations are without foundation.

NEWFOUNDLAND AND PROBLEMS OF THE EMPIRE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The important questions of reconstruction were touched on recently by Mr. Bonar Law and Sir Edward Morris, premier of Newfoundland, at a luncheon given by the West India Club in honor of the former. Sir Edward remarked that it had been said that the overseas dominions had come to the aid or rescue of the mother country, but he did not like that idea. Probably this great war had done more than all the colonial conferences, commissions and reports ever made to cement the British empire together, but it should be kept in view carefully that war was not entered into for this purpose. When England went to war the whole empire went to war. It was impossible to conceive that they could stand by like the United States while their friends, Belgium, France and Russia, were being conquered. It was inconceivable and impossible. This war was forced upon them to defend themselves from brutal assault and for the defense of those for whom they were trustees.

Newfoundland, Sir Edward continued, was not a large part of the empire. It had a population of but a quarter of a million, but it was its proud boast to be England's oldest and most loyal colony. Possibly after the war there would be not colonies, but a united empire for the defense of the whole. That unity in defense was something good that would emerge from this terrible cataclysm of war.

Newfoundland was advancing materially, and the earning powers of its people had doubled in 20 years. The utilization of its forest wealth had added considerably to the sources of labor, and consequently to improvement of revenue. But like other portions of the empire, Newfoundland lacked capital necessary for the development of great industries. Newfoundland, a country larger than Ireland, only a few years ago had not a human habitation a mile from the coast. Only within the last 30 or 40 years had a railway been constructed throughout the country, and after the railway came the establishment of the large paper mills by Lord Northcliffe and his associates.

There were large deposits of minerals: iron, copper, asbestos and oil had been found in Newfoundland, but capital was necessary. It might be possible after the war that something should be done to carry out large ideas put forward by the press and by public men in England and the Dominion, plans agreed to by which loans might be effected to develop resources all over the empire, so that in future they would not have to depend on neutral or hostile countries for adjuncts on which success in war depended.

Mr. Bonar Law, in a warm tribute to what Newfoundland had done in the war said: Newfoundland was almost the smallest of the British dominions, but it had played and was playing in the war a part worthy of its position as the oldest of British colonies. It had sent in support of the empire numbers of men in proportion to its population which bore comparison with those who had come from any other colony. Newfoundland had a comparatively large seagoing population on account of its fishing industry, and a larger number of men from Newfoundland were serving in one way or another in the British navy than had come from any other colony. In addition to that, they had sent troops. These troops had borne a share in the very hardest phases of the terrible struggle in Gallipoli and in France in which they were now engaged. It was his duty to convey to the government of Newfoundland, not only their appreciation of the gallantry displayed by their troops, but a statement from the war office as to how proud they were of the men who were sent to fill up the places of those who had so gallantly fallen.

Continuing Mr. Bonar Law said he thought the war was going well. It had taken time, a long time, to bring to a striking point the resources of the Allies, but they were being used now. Their anxiety had gone, for one reason above all others, namely, that the Allies were now working together as a unit; they were fighting on every front and in a way which made it impossible for their enemies to make use of what was their greatest asset—their power to shift their troops from one point to another and to press at different times. They had been short of munitions, but there was no shortage now.

Turning to the problem of reconstruction, Mr. Bonar Law said it would be a very difficult task and would try severely the character of their people, and the capacity of their government, more even than the task which they had had in winning the war. There were two problems in connection with the dominions to which he would refer. One was the question of emigration. After this war, with the loss of so much of the most virile of their manhood, it would be the duty of that country to keep at home as many as they could keep, for, after all, the strength of the center of the empire was necessary if the empire was to be strong. There would, however, be emigration, and the government would be much to blame if whatever emigration took place did not take place within the British empire, and whatever emigration there was did not take place under the best conditions for the men who had fought their battles.

Then there was a larger problem. This war, so far as the dominions were concerned, was being carried on under conditions which never existed in the world before. It required great good will and good sense on the part of both the dominions and the authorities at home to enable an arrangement to work by which one set of men should contribute lives and treasure and have no voice as to the way in which those lives and that treasure were expended. That could not continue. There must be a change. The war had done more than many generations in other directions could have done in welding the empire together. They felt that they were one, and it rested chiefly with the men of the colonies and of the dominions, for he was sure that at home the people of that country were ready to accept any system of closer union which the dominions desired to see adopted—it was chiefly on these that would rest the task of trying to find some method by which in the future the unity which had characterized them in the war would be found to be as durable when peace came.

FRENCH PAPER ON GASPARRI INTERVIEW

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—The interview recently granted a representative of Le Journal by Monseigneur Gasparri, the papal secretary of state, has evoked much ironical comment in the French press, and the Temps in particular replied in detail to the points raised.

After remarking with regard to the first part of the interview that the strict impartiality to which the Vatican lays claim savors somewhat of indifference to those who did not provoke the war, the Paris organ turned to the Cardinal's references to the relations between France and the Vatican. One could have wished, it observed, more reserve, and less haste in giving expression to professional preoccupation after the display of so much discretion with regard to the adjudication of responsibility for the war; also that the Vatican, which holds itself "above the outward battle," had refrained with equal firmness from touching upon old religious disputes which France had wisely forgotten.

No one, it remarked, would think of denying the bravery of the French clergy, which had been equal to that of all other Frenchmen, but to demand in return an immediate or special reward was at least premature. France, it wrote, has nothing to complain of her clergy, it is true; but neither had she of her other sons. All are doing their duty; none demand therefore a special reward. Besides, it added, the priests were not "driven" from France. They were voluntary exiles . . . but in expatriating themselves they did not lose their French qualities. They carried away on the soles of their sandals a little of the soil of their country. Flocking hither upon the declaration of war from the depths of a monastery in Spain or Paraguay, they did their duty like the banker leaving his Argentine offices, or the merchant his counting house in Brazil. To reply to the mobilization order is not to render France beholden to the profit of a specific category of citizens, for a particular and exceptional service.

As for the old cry, "Clericalism, that is the enemy," Gambetta, least of any one, would not tolerate any confusion whatever on that point, continued the Temps. If it was he who uttered it on May 4, 1877, on the eve of Seize-Mai, in the midst of the Clerical struggle, it was he also who said, on March 24, scarcely two months beforehand: When we speak of Clericalism, we refer neither to religion, to Roman Catholics, nor to the national clergy. The distinction is necessary and confusion is impossible. Shall we add another consideration? Peaceableness is clamored for, and there is a desire to see it last beyond the war; but it is declared unattainable without the resumption of diplomatic relations with the papal see. To peaceableness is attached a preliminary condition, a non-possumus irreducible; is that the road to a definite truce? To extend a hand—somewhat hastily, in the midst of a war above which it is desired to hold oneself—in order to receive the keys of the embassy to the Vatican or of the closed monasteries, to put the finger on the lips when it is a question of the Lille transportations, are two gestures, concluded the Temps, and one could have wished that the first had been less hasty, and the other less reserved.

AUSTRALIA'S NEW REFERENDUM BILL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The following cable messages on the subject of the referendum bill have been received by the high commissioner for Australia: The bill provides that the following question shall be put to the electors: "Are you in favor of the government having in this grave emergency the same compulsory powers over citizens in regard to requiring their military service for the term of this war outside the Commonwealth as it now has in regard to military service within the Commonwealth?" The bill provides also that naturalized British subjects born in enemy countries and interned persons shall be disqualified from voting. Another proviso in the bill is that all articles appearing in newspapers bearing upon the subject of the referendum shall be signed by the writers, as already provided in the electoral act governing the conduct of federal elections.

Senator Pearce, the minister for defense, states that soldiers will be enabled to get leave in order to take part in political meetings during the referendum campaign, but under such circumstances they will not be permitted to wear uniform. The Queensland Labor party has decided to oppose the proposed introduction of conscription.

WINSTON CHURCHILL ON WINNING THE WAR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHELMSFORD, England—Opening a fête recently held on behalf of certain funds for the benefit of Russian and Scottish soldiers, Mr. Winston Churchill, as cabled to The Christian Science Monitor, spoke on the winning of the war. There are some, he said, who think that the end of the war may be near, and that Germany is reeling. Very well; then that is the moment to redouble our exertions. There are others who think that considerable stretches of stony roads are still to be traversed, and that at least another campaign will be required before victory, plain and unmistakable—the only kind of victory and peace that are worth winning—will be within our grasp. Very well; then, all the more, let us prepare ourselves, let us gather together our whole strength so as to meet the new difficulties and new dangers with new waves of enthusiasm and of power. After the war all sorts of bright prospects will be opened. After the war is over we shall be governed by the conditions established by the peace which our armies are fighting for. To the bulk of us the true motto is, "Look after the war, and 'after the war' will look after itself." Now is the moment all the more for tightening the blockade, and of stopping, by every possible means, the launching of supplies into Germany through neutral countries. Much progress is being made in that direction. There are widespread signs throughout the German empire that the continual battering of their front by the allied armies, has produced and is producing sensible effects upon the German nation. Then there is the British army itself. Night and day, week in and week out, without rest or pause, the great new British army is storming and thundering on the German lines with a courage never excelled in history, and with a devotion and sacrifice which no troops of any country have ever surpassed. Then there is the air. And there, too, we have reason to be satisfied and proud. The reports from the front are unanimous in testifying to the superiority which our airmen have obtained over their opponents in the field of battle, that we are getting a greater mastery of the problem of dealing with the German airships than we have ever had before. We cannot but be struck by the fact that the hornets are learning to fight by night as well as by day. I have heard it stated that the country is divided into optimists and pessimists. Well, it may be so, but there is only this one difference between the optimist and the pessimist. The optimist thinks we are winning the war by the aid of the government, and the pessimist thinks we are winning the war in spite of the government, but in all classes of our countrymen there is no division of opinion as to what the ultimate outcome will be. It is over two years since the war began, and I well remember feeling at that time profoundly convinced that in declaring war on Germany our country had performed the most noble deed in all its history. We have gone through much since then, but I never felt more sure than I do now that the course we took two years ago was absolutely right, and that our children will live to bless the day and to glorify the deed.

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NEWS OF VARIOUS PARTS OF THE WORLD

GERMAN PRESS COMMENTS ON COMMAND VARY

Discussion Goes on as to Whether Political Changes Will Follow the Military Transfer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Germany—While, as already indicated, the press comment on the changes in the German command was universally appreciative so far as Hindenburg and Ludendorff themselves were concerned, other aspects of the matter were discussed from such divergent points of view as to render the situation extremely difficult to analyze. For one thing there seemed to be a tendency to attribute political rather than military significance to the event, with the result that the matter has been dragged into the maelstrom of the controversy which has been going on so long as to which is the main front and the chief enemy, and whether ruthless methods should be employed or not. The difficulty in this connection is to determine whether the change constitutes the inauguration of a new, or the termination of an old régime; that is, whether it points to the approaching defeat, or to the triumph of the imperial chancellor.

In the meantime there seems to be a strong case for the theory of the triumph of the chancellor. Curious telegrams from Vienna and Budapest have been allowed to appear in the German press asserting that Hindenburg's appointment means that the chancellor has gained the upper hand, and claiming that both men hold that the eastern front is the one on which the greatest pressure should be brought to bear. The radical German organs which are understood to be in close touch with the chancellery have not been so explicit, but are obviously those best pleased with the change, and testify to official satisfaction with the same. The organs of the Right, on the other hand, claim Hindenburg for themselves as the advocate of a ruthless war on England, the chief enemy, and look for other changes shortly—political, rather than military ones—with which the name of Falkenhayn is freely connected. The Deutsche Tageszeitung professed itself skeptical concerning the assumption that "other changes of extreme interest" were pending, and expressed the view that "for various reasons there will be no further change than this one of individuals." Other pan-German organs, however, like the Post and the Berliner Neueste Nachrichten, maintain that General von Falkenhayn will soon be appointed to another post where he can make use of his "determined activity and unbending energy," and maintain moreover that the post in question will be of a non-military character, whereas both the Berliner Tageblatt and Frankfurter Zeitung state categorically that he will receive a fresh military appointment.

"That these expectations cannot concern a subordinate post," wrote the Vorwärts with regard to these pan-German predictions, "follows as a matter of course from Falkenhayn's previous high rank, and is revealed clearly enough by the unmistakable hints and wishes of these pan-German organs and advocates of the ruthless employment of all weapons."

The inference, of course, is that the Right has marked out General von Falkenhayn as the future chancellor, and their campaign seems to have drawn no small encouragement from the tone of the imperial communication to him. Thus Count Reventlow, writing in the Deutsche Tageszeitung, observed:

"General von Falkenhayn leaves in circumstances in no way comparable with those attending the retirement of his predecessor, General von Moltke, but as a chief of the general staff equipped with high gifts, untiring diligence, and extraordinary elasticity, which grasp and deal correctly with the increasingly complicated demands that arise from the continual addition of new fronts."

The Kreuz Zeitung observed:

"General von Falkenhayn will doubtless find an opportunity for the suitable employment of his exceptional capacities in another important post;" while the Post wrote: "We hope he will find a sphere of activity in which he can give proof of strength and unbending energy, for we need men whose hearts are encased in iron, and who know how to pave the way which will lead to Germany's victory with all the means that German intellect and German dexterity have devised."

In view of these things it was not surprising that the Conservative press devoted as much space, and in some cases more, to appreciations of the retiring chief as to those of Hindenburg himself. Not that the Radical press was slow to offer him his meed of praise. With regard to the value of his earlier achievements all were agreed, but the question of Verdun seemed to be a knotty point. "Verdun," wrote the Frankfurter Zeitung, "was the solution which General von Falkenhayn sought. Verdun, not as an objective in itself, but as the main section of our strategic defensive. Verdun as the suction pump which sucked up the reserves of France. Before Verdun the most important part of the battle of the Somme was fought, and by means of this attack in force we frustrated the plan of the Entente (for an offensive on all fronts)." The organs of the Right, however, refused to be mollified by this dexterous interpretation of events, and more than one of them have hinted very openly that it is a question to what degree General von Falkenhayn was compelled to subordinate his military plans to political considerations and influences.

The Frankfurter Zeitung seems involuntarily to have lent some color to this contention concerning differences of opinion between the government and the ex-chief of staff. Commenting from a very different point of view on the change it wrote: "Many questions have now been cleared up, and to feel confident and undisturbed concerning these must also be of the greatest advantage for the political rulers of the empire." And in a passage which has roused the special ire of the Right, the paper added: "With his appointment as chief of the general staff, Hindenburg has now entered the circle of the few men whom we are wont to call the rulers of the empire (Reichsleitung). Actually he may, with Ludendorff, his chief of staff, long since have had a practical share in the decision of great imperial questions, far removed though he is from political life and political ambition. Now, however, Hindenburg constitutes, with the imperial chancellor and the Kaiser, the head. The circle has become narrower than it was at first, and it is good that it should be so. The position could not be clearer; these three men bear the whole burden of responsibility, and it may be said with all moderation that it would be difficult to find in our ranks a stronger than Hindenburg."

These remarks provoked the greatest outcry in the Conservative press, which protested in the first place that the Kaiser's name must be kept out of the controversy, and in the second that they foreshadowed an attempt to shield the chancellor behind Hindenburg for the future, and to attribute to the latter a position which he neither held constitutionally nor in fact. The Frankfurter Zeitung has protested in reply that its remarks have been intentionally misinterpreted, and it is noteworthy that its view of the situation has been seconded by no less an authority than Dr. Bernhard Dernburg, the former secretary of state for the colonies and special German emissary to America, who still remains in close touch with the present government. In a carefully worded article in the Berliner Tageblatt on Hindenburg's appointment, he deliberately placed the change to the credit of the chancellor, and wrote: "In this crisis there comes to us from the Kaiser a shining light, namely, the appointment of Hindenburg. Still today we feel how our heart beats as one with that of the Kaiser, who has comprehended the desire, the longing of the people for the men it trusts, and has fulfilled our long-cherished wish. Thus he and the chancellor, who advised him, have made a large addition to the nation's stock of confidence, and the German people renews, with warm gratitude for its Kaiser, the vow not to allow itself to be driven in any direction, and, to use, at the proper time and when there is nothing else to be done, every weapon the use of which is compatible with its honor, in order to maintain, under tried leaders, the integrity of our land, and the ideals for which we fight."

"Which view will prove to be correct, and which hopes will be fulfilled," wrote the Vorwärts, by way of comment on the situation, "cannot be determined for the moment. Perhaps," it added, "everything is not yet completely clear in the competent quarters themselves, perhaps events are still in a fluid state, and the thrusts of the Post and other organs of that color are only a new method of agitation and pressure in the direction of the same military policy as that which is characterized most clearly by the names of Junius alter and Kapp. The immediate future will perhaps provide more reliable data. Only this may, and must, be said here with all emphasis, namely, that the entire Social Democratic party and the broad masses of the people as well, are most decided opponents of the agitation that is being carried on by the Post, Count Reventlow, the 'Independent National Committee,' and so on. The circumstance that we are unable to enter a more emphatic and detailed protest against it should not deceive those quarters upon which the responsibility devolves as to the real nature of public opinion."

NEW Y. M. C. A. HUTS OPENED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Viscount French recently formally opened the Leslie Tweedie Memorial Lounge, established in connection with the Y. M. C. A. Shakespeare hut on the Gower street site purchased by the Shakespeare memorial committee. At the same time he declared open the Kensington, Marylebone and Westminster huts, which consist of a billiard room, tea room, and rest room respectively, all forming part of the Shakespeare hut. Lord French, in thanking Mrs. Tweedie and those who had worked with her, said that her family had shown a fine example of national duty. She had supplied, partly by collection, about 125,000 volumes of books for the soldiers in France, and she had been largely instrumental in establishing something like 1500 Y. M. C. A. huts and marquees, many of which were quite close to the firing line. Men from every part of the empire could meet in these huts—which was a great thing towards establishing imperial unity. Lord French paid a great tribute to the part that women had played in this time of national necessity. The work of the women of England, he said, will shine as one of the brightest pages of our national history. Finally, the great commander-in-chief told from his own experience how the Y. M. C. A. had been instrumental in raising the tone of the army during the time of his association with the forces.

ROYAL FLYING CORPS AERIAL WORK REPORTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The following incidents of aerial warfare are extracted from reports of the Royal Flying corps in France and Egypt:

In France, on Aug. 16, a British airman attacked five hostile machines. He engaged a Roland, causing it to dive; then climbed and dispersed the remainder, two of which he forced to descend. On Aug. 21, a British patrol attacked 10 hostile machines carrying bombs. As a result, the enemy machines released their bombs, some of which fell in the German lines, and made off east.

On Aug. 22, some successful artillery cooperation was carried out. One brigade registered the heavy artillery on three hostile batteries, obtaining a direct hit on one gunpit and on three trench targets. Another brigade obtained 17 direct hits and caused four explosions. One airman obtained seven direct hits on one battery, destroying an emplacement and causing an explosion. Seven hostile machines which attempted to cross the British lines were prevented from doing so by a British aeroplane.

An offensive patrol encountered a formation of about 15 German machines, chiefly Rolands and L. V. G.'s. These were engaged by the British F. E.'s, assisted by one Nieuport scout. The engagement became of a general nature, all the British machines being engaged. One enemy machine was seen to sideslip and plunge to earth out of control, and was subsequently seen on the ground in a wrecked condition. Three others were driven down by the combined attacks of the British machines and appeared to be completely out of control, although lost to view before hitting the ground. One of these, a Roland scout, was seen to be emitting clouds of smoke, as though on fire. Three other machines were seen to land under control, and the whole hostile formation was completely broken up.

The following is an account of a fight, given by one of our pilots: "While on defensive patrol, we saw one of our F. E. 2 b's doing photography. We followed this machine, going east of it, when we observed five enemy aircraft, evidently intending to attack the photographic machine. We fired at them, opening fire at 500 yards. The enemy immediately split up their formation, diving and making off in all directions. We closed with one machine, firing two drums into it, and actually set it on fire, but after a few seconds the flames went out. We then engaged another machine, firing one drum at it, but could not get close to it. All five hostile machines made for the ground."

The escort to the bombing machines of one of the British brigades encountered about 20 hostile machines flying in three formations which were engaged separately. A Nieuport aeroplane first engaged the rear machine of a formation of seven Rolands, into which it fired 1½ drums at a range of about 15 yards. The enemy aeroplane was seen to dive to earth and turn over on its side. The airman then turned his attention to five more Rolands, discharging two drums into one from underneath. The enemy machine turned and dived very steeply out of control with fire and smoke coming out of the fuselage. The German formation was broken up, but the British pilot got level with another machine and discharged the remainder of his ammunition into it. The enemy machine fell out of control and crashed on to some houses in the village below. During this time the British F. E.'s were busy fighting hard and managed to disperse what remained of the enemy formations. Numerous enemy machines were seen to descend and land in all directions.

The pilot above referred to returned to an aerodrome for more ammunition and went back to the scene of the encounter, where he engaged and dispersed such enemy machines as had remained in the vicinity. The pilot of the Nieuport scout above referred to attacked four hostile machines. He maneuvered underneath the nearest and fired one drum into it. The German immediately went down in an uncontrolled dive, closely followed by the British airman, who fired another drum into it at about 20 yards range, and saw the hostile machine crash to earth. Before this he had engaged three enemy machines, two of which were seen to make forced landings.

On Aug. 31, the morning bombing raid by one of the British brigades encountered a large formation of 10 or more German machines over enemy territory. The whole of the British escort became engaged and four B. E. machines were enabled to fire as opportunity offered. But the escort completely prevented the enemy from molesting the bombers. At least two of the hostile machines were driven down and the whole formation scattered.

A de Havilland scout saw nine hostile aircraft approaching from the southeast at 10,500 feet. The British pilot attacked the nearest machine, diving and firing a drum at close range. The enemy aeroplane went down vertically with engine full on, but owing to the proximity of the other hostile aircraft was not seen to strike the ground. The remainder of the enemy dispersed eastward on the approach of other de Havillands.

INDIAN SOLDIERS ON FILM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—At a recent private view of a new film, entitled "Empire Fighters," in which colonial and East Indian soldiers are depicted, Mr. Austen Chamberlain spoke on the part played by the troops from India in the various theaters of war. No one, he said, can speak of the Indian cooperation in the war without thinking of the forces in Mesopotamia, consisting of a majority of troops sent from India. We have all sympathized with the hardships they have undergone, we have all admired the heroic efforts they made for the relief of their comrades at Kut, and we shared in the disappointment that, owing to various difficulties, those troops failed to achieve the object they had in view. Sometimes, he continued, Mesopotamia bulked too largely in the public eye as the Indian contribution to the struggle. No one could understand the contribution that India had made to the defense of their common interests unless he understood that the effort in Mesopotamia, great as it had been, was but one of many undertakings to which India had contributed, one of many campaigns in which her troops had borne a glorious share. Speaking of the fellowship established between the Anzac corps and the Indian soldiers, he expressed a hope that the war might arouse throughout the empire a keener interest in the country which had given so largely and so readily, and might secure for Indian aspirations a new sympathy.

BELGIAN REFUGEES COMMISSIONER NAMED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The recent appointment of Mr. Basil Peto, M. P., as chief commissioner in connection with the work of providing for Belgian refugees in Great Britain is explained in a circular issued by the local government board.

The Duke of Norfolk's committee, states the circular, have recommended that with a view to rendering further assistance to Belgian refugees and refugee committees, and securing a closer cooperation between the many organizations which are looking after the welfare of the refugees, it is desirable that Mr. Long, president of the local government board, should appoint a chief commissioner to act under him in regard to these matters, and that the work which the war refugees committee have hitherto undertaken in the distribution of government grants should be brought more directly under the control of the board. After conferring with Lord Gladstone, the chairman of the war refugees committee, Mr. Long has decided to give effect to these recommendations, and he has appointed Mr. Basil Peto, M. P., to act under him as an unpaid chief commissioner for Belgian refugee affairs.

At the outset it was not considered desirable to make arrangements for the employment of refugees in the ordinary channels of work, but at the beginning of 1915 it was found that in many trades to which the refugees belonged, workmen were in demand, and the official committee of Belgians working in this country appealed to their compatriots to make, as a matter of honor, a return for the hospitality shown to them by accepting in all cases suitable work when it was offered. They strongly pressed the view that in the interests of the Belgians themselves it was of great importance that they should not remain idle, and today the great majority of Belgian workmen are in employment, and are largely supporting themselves and their dependents. But although the need for assistance has, in many areas, become less during the last 18 months, many refugees in this country are not able to undertake any remunerative work, and even refugees who are in employment sometimes need some financial or other assistance. For these assistance, either in the form of money grants or in the provision of hospitality, has been and is necessary. Moreover, the proposed new Belgian law calling to the colors all males between 18 and 40 years of age will have the effect of increasing the number of women and children needing assistance. These refugees will indeed have special claims on British hospitality.

In many areas the local committees are still in a position to support themselves, and are gladly doing so without any outside help, but an increasing number of committees and private hosts are finding that their resources are almost, or quite, exhausted, and where necessary they have been supplied through the war refugees committee with grants from the government in aid of their work. Mr. Long feels sure that, in view of all that Belgium has done for the cause of the Allies, local committees and private hosts will continue to render all the assistance in their power to attend to the comfort and the needs of these Belgian refugees, and that in most instances they will be able and will desire to carry on the work without any outside financial assistance. Mr. Long, however, desires to state that in the event of such assistance being required, the government are prepared, subject to necessary rules and conditions, to continue to afford it through the war refugees committee, which will in future act under the more direct supervision and control of Mr. Long in its distribution.

EXPORT LICENSES RESTRICTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—No further export licenses or other facilities will be given by His Majesty's government for the importation of clover seeds into Norway, hides, tanning materials and linen thread into Sweden, or of nickel into Holland until further notice. Privy council licenses will similarly be accepted by the customs as authority for shipment without special authorization from the war trade department. Holders of unexhausted licenses should at once communicate with the war trade department, stating the reasons for which they desire to receive such special authorisation.

MERCHANT MARINE SERVICE OF FRANCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—One of the most serious obstacles to future commercial expansion is the difficulty of providing an efficient merchant marine service by which the transport of French commerce can be assured. Even more important to France than the transatlantic trade is the Mediterranean carrying trade, which she hopes to control after the war. As soon as Parliament opens it is expected that several measures dealing with this question will be submitted. Amongst them is a bill that has been deposited in Parliament by M. Ajam with the object of authorizing the minister of marine to sanction the construction of 500,000 tons of new freight steamers, to be divided between the various construction yards in France. Some steps have already been taken by M. Nail, the under secretary of state for the merchant marine, to provide for the needs of the country. He has, in fact, accomplished much, but much still remains to be done and there is considerable anxiety as to whether his provisions will be sufficient.

It is estimated that since the commencement of the war, in spite of the shortage of labor and raw material, the various private shipyards in France have produced between 50,000 and 60,000 tons of shipping. To this must be added some 150,000 tons purchased abroad, mainly from England. These vessels which already fly the French flag will be officially transferred to France after the war. A point that is insisted upon with considerable weight is that under the Allies' economic alliance, France has the right to expect at least 60,000 tons of the German ships seized by Portugul. These figures which, when added together, give a total of 260,000 tons, indicate the addition that will accrue to the French merchant marine from these various sources.

On the other hand up to the present time, the losses to the French shipping by submarine and other warfare do not exceed 210,00 tons, so that France will be actually better off for ships than she was at the beginning of the war. While the increase of this fleet is an absolute necessity, it cannot be accomplished without an adequate supply of sheet-iron, all of which is now exclusively taken by the United States and England. Owing to England's present enormous naval requirements, it is impossible to obtain any sheet-iron from private sources. The government absolutely control the supply of this necessary article, and nothing short of negotiations with them could touch the matter. In the United States the private yards are overrun with orders, and there again the admiralty really control the situation.

If the supply of raw material can be arranged the under secretary for the marine has a scheme which he hopes to get put into effect, consisting of the construction of a large number of tramp steamers covering the recognized scale of vessels of this class, viz.: 2000, 3000, 5000 and 7000 tons, orders for which will be divided amongst the various private yards in France according to their labor capacity and to the supply of raw material. It is expected that a proposal will be made in Parliament as soon as it convenes by which the government can have a call on the services of these vessels during the war, and in consideration of which they will be able to grant a subvention by which the construction will be greatly facilitated.

ANGLO - SPANISH SOCIETY PLANNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OXFORD, England — The following is a draft of a scheme for the formation of an Anglo-Spanish Society which has the support of the Spanish ambassador. Members of Oxford University are largely responsible for the scheme:

This society is to be founded in recognition of the cordial sympathy which Spain and the Spanish-speaking peoples have extended to the British empire in this crisis of its fortunes, and of the immense economic interests which the British and the Spanish races have in common. The object of the society will be to promote more intimate relations, both intellectual and commercial, by offering hospitality and opportunities of social intercourse to Spanish-speaking visitors in the British isles; by fostering in Great Britain and Ireland the study of the Spanish language, literature, art, and history; and by assisting British students to enter Spanish lands. It is proposed to establish a similar society in Spain.

The British society will seek to secure an adequate provision of teachers of the Spanish language and literature in universities, colleges, schools, and centers, holding day and evening classes. The society will advocate the endowment of professorships and lectureships in Spanish studies, as also provision of traveling scholarships for students who have shown proficiency in the Spanish language. The university schools of Spanish studies in London, Liverpool, Oxford, Cambridge, Manchester, Leeds, Birmingham, and elsewhere will have the sympathy and support of the society. It will cooperate with all existing agencies which have the same or similar ends in view—e. g., with special sections of chambers of commerce, with institutions providing courses of classes in modern languages, and with geographical and other learned societies. The society will furthermore seek to improve the facilities available to Spanish-speaking students for study in British universities, secondary schools, technical schools, and schools of commerce. It will endeavor to help in the same manner British students who propose to follow regular or special courses already provided in Spain. It is hoped that it may be able to foster interchange of students between British and Spanish speaking universities; also the interchange of teachers.

The society will endeavor to secure for Spanish-speaking students, duly recommended and qualified, an insight into the methods of British education and the working of British industrial and commercial enterprises. The society hopes to secure the cooperation of the honorary agents and social centers or societies for young people, duly recommended, who may visit this country for purposes of study and business. It is believed that through the influence of the society facilities for traveling in the British isles and Spanish-speaking countries will be extended, improved, and more widely known.

Apart from the advantages to scholarship and commerce which this scheme offers it should also prove useful in providing candidates for certain posts in the public service. While the society will prove to be of benefit to employers, it will at the same time open to our youth the avenue of new careers. The branches of the society will be left at liberty to promote the objects in view by such methods as each branch considers the best adapted to its local conditions.

GROWING UNITY OF NORTHERN COUNTRIES

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHRISTIANIA, Norway—Ever since the famous meeting of the Scandinavian kings at Malmo, in December, 1914, a strong undercurrent of goodwill has been manifested among the three nations, a goodwill that has come to be visibly expressed of late, in various ways, notably in the exchange of ideas in dramatic art, natural science, and so forth. Meetings and conferences have also been held in the three countries, which have helped to draw the Scandinavian nations more closely together through mutual respect, and the willingness of each to learn from the other.

In May, this year, for instance, the actors from the National theater, Christiania, visited Stockholm and gave performances there, while the Swedish actors played at the National theater, Christiania, the friendly criticism of the press being highly appreciated in both countries. During the summer months, too, meetings of naturalists and archæologists from the three nations have been held in Christiania, and various sport meetings have been arranged in all three countries from time to time. A delegation of farmers from Norway and Denmark visited Sweden recently, and commercial men from the three nations have lately held a conference. At all these various meetings and functions the idea of the unity of the Scandinavian countries has been emphasized in speeches, King Haakon making special reference to it in his address of welcome to the Scandinavian naturalists when they were his guests at the Royal palace in Christiania.

Another interesting speech was made by General Balch at the opening of the Svenska Spelen in Stockholm this year, where sportsmen from the Scandinavian countries were competing in friendly rivalry. The General said: At this meeting we have overstepped the limits originally laid down for the Svenska Spelen, by inviting our kinsmen, the Norwegians and Danes, to compete with us, and we have done this because the northern nations are linked together, more especially in these grave times. We are striving for the same goal, a strong race, and in these circumstances the victory is a common one.

It is evident that these countries have opened their doors to each other, and that goodwill is sweeping away strife and misunderstanding. This was especially apparent in the visit of the women students' choir to Sweden last May. In an account of the visit "Nylende" writes that when the Norwegian students left Upsala the Swedes sang the Norwegian national anthem, "Ja vi elsker," this being the first occasion on which it had been sung there since 1905. Writing to one of the Christiania papers, one of the Swedish hostesses says: It is somewhat unusual to find a choir of 80 women giving concerts, but it is still more remarkable when every one of the 80 is entitled to wear the students' cap. The fact that the choir was led by a university professor inspired such respect even in this country where women are voteless that it made one wonder, and even the press was stirred. The first concert in the Academy of Music was filled to overflowing. The platform was like a garden, and last, but not least, the two nations' flags floated together. Within a few minutes after the concert commenced the enthusiasm of the audience was aroused, and this enthusiasm accompanied the singers wherever they went, in Upsala as in Stockholm, and at concert after concert. Yes, it was a great joy, so great that no one who loves his country will ever forget it.

SOUTH AFRICAN APPLES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAPE TOWN, South Africa—"The home of the pine" is also the home of the apple. Statistics show that the four largest apple producing districts in the Union are: Bathurst, 60,322 trees; Paarl, 33,590 trees; Stellenbosch, 29,402 trees; Albany, 25,894 trees. In apples grown for export, Bathurst district is outstanding with 33,552 trees.

FALL OF CAPITAL OF GERMAN EAST AFRICA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The fall of the capital of German East Africa, the only colony in which German forces are still fighting, marks a further stage in the conquest of one of the largest areas of Africa under the control of a European nation. The significance of the surrender is not confined solely to the military sphere, but is important from the political and economic aspects. With regard to the first, it may be pointed out that the town is the terminus of, and the seaport for, the great central railway which crosses the colony from east to west. Practically the whole of this railway is now in British hands and has been for some time of little use to the German troops. Dar-es-Salaam was useless to the German forces as a port of supply or of escape owing to the presence of British naval forces off the coast, yet it was a symbol of authority and prestige in that region, and its surrender is considered to be important in view of its possible effects on the morale of the native troops under the German command. These are gradually being penned in against the southeastern borders of the colony, fighting a stubborn but losing battle all the time.

From the point of view of German colonial aspirations the surrender of Dar-es-Salaam is a notable event. A great deal had been expected as a result of the development of the port. It was intended as the eastern terminus of an ocean-to-ocean route across the center of Africa. This route was to extend from Dar-es-Salaam to Kigonia on Lake Tanganyika. From that port a service of steamers plied to Lukuga on the Belgian side, from which a series of railways were being built to connect up with the Congo river. Rich agricultural and cattle raising districts were to be exploited by the project when the advent of hostilities put a stop to the plan. German financiers hoped to have interests, not only in these projects, but also in a scheme for extending the terminus of the Algerian railway system through the Sahara to the southwest, then eastward to the Cape Cairo line, with a branch line to the shore of Victoria Nyanza to join the Uganda line.

A different complexion is put upon these schemes by the military operations carried out in cooperation by the British, Belgians, and Portuguese. The future of German East Africa, it is generally admitted, will not be settled by events in that colony, but by bigger happenings in Europe. In the mean time, at any rate until the end of the war, the last of the German colonies is passing into the possession of the Allies, and an all-British railway from the cape to Cairo becomes a possibility.

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GOVERNOR AT GARDNER RALLY TELLS OF WORK

Chief Executive of State in Campaign for Reelection Points at Reduction of Annual Tax by About $1,725,000

Governor McCall told about the reduction in the state annual tax by $1,725,000 and about his efforts to provide safer working conditions for employees at a Republican rally in the Gardner theater at Gardner last night. Representative Charles H. Hartshorn presided at the rally, which was preceded by a reception to the Governor at the Hughes Club headquarters.

"The contribution of the cities and towns to the state under the tax of the present year is $1,750,000 less than a year ago," said the Governor. The rising flight of the state tax has been stopped, and the tax has abruptly declined. The contribution of Gardner is nearly $5000 less than a year ago, which is a very substantial sum. This saving constitutes an important item in the budget of all our municipalities.

With regard to the questions affecting the workingmen it had been his aim, he said, to deal with them in a spirit of fair...ess.

I take satisfaction," he said, "in having supported both in the committee on ways and means and upon the floor of the House at Washington, legislation doing away wi... evils growing out of our industrial system."

Senator Lodge was the chief speaker at the annual banquet of the Norfolk Club, an organization of Republicans of Norfolk county, at the Boston City Club last night. He criticized President Wilson for failure to protect Americans abroad and on the high seas and President Emeritus Charles W. Eliot of Harvard for supporting the Wilson administration under the conditions as outlined by the senator.

Congressman Winslow of Worcester, Lieutnant-Governor Coolidge, Congressman Carter of Needham and Col. Henry L. Kincaide of Quincy, Republican candidate for Congress in the fourteenth district, were the other speakers. All of them urged the Norfolk county Republicans in the fourteenth district to work for the election of Colonel Kincaide.

The candidacy on independent nomination papers of Alvan T. Fuller of Malden in the ninth district, where no candidate had been placed at the primaries against Congressman Ernest W. Roberts, Republican, has revealed that independent nomination papers are also in circulation for John C. Gordon of Somerville, who has a national Prohibition plank in his platform. Friends of Mr. Gordon began to circulate his papers before Mr. Fuller entered. Monday, the final day for filing independent nomination papers with the secretary of the commonwealth, will reveal whether there will be one or two independent candidates against Congressman Roberts at the election Nov. 7.

Chairman Edward A. Thurston of the Republican state committee has received assurances from Chairman William R. Willcox that the Hughes campaign in Massachusetts is being well managed by him and denying that Charles S. Baxter, Governor McCall's campaign manager, held a conference with the national committee in New York at which it was agreed that he should be a Hughes manager for the Bay state.

The Democratic state committee has arranged for rallies in Peabody square, Peabody; Salem town hall, and in Blake street, Lynn, tonight. The speakers announced are Frederick W. Mansfield, candidate for Governor; Judge Thomas P. Riley, candidate for Lieutenant-Governor; Joseph J. Donahue, candidate for attorney-general; John F. Fitzgerald, candidate for United States senator; Gen. Charles H. Cole and Congressman Peter F. Tague.

NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The national research council, formed at the request of President Wilson by the National Academy of Sciences, to promote the development of applied sciences in strengthening national defense, organized recently with Dr. George E Hale, director of the Mt. Wilson Solar Observatory in California as permanent chairman, and Dr. Cary T. Hutchinson of the engineering foundation as secretary. The purpose of the council is to bring into cooperation existing governmental, educational, industrial and other research organizations.

RETURN OF SECOND BRIGADE

EL PASO, Tex.—The entire second Massachusetts brigade will be on its way home next Tuesday if the Georgia regiments which will relieve them arrive at Camp Cotton Saturday. Colonel Stoyer has received orders to have the fifth regiment ready to entrain tonight.

AT THE THEATERS

COLONIAL—Ziegfeld Follies, musical show, with Ina Claire, 8.
COPLEY—"The Admirable Crichton," comedy by James M. Barrie, 8:15.
HOLLIS—"Rio Grande," melodrama by Augustus Thomas, 8:20.
KEITH'S—Vaudeville, 7:45.
PARK SQUARE—"Good Gracious, Annabelle," farce by Clare Kummer, 8:15.
PLYMOUTH—"The Silent Witness," melodrama by Otto Hauerbach, 8:20.
TREMONT—"Potash and Perlmutter in Society," Hebrew character comedy, 8.
WILBUR—"Very Good Eddie," farce with music, 8:15.
Matinees—Daily at Keith's 2:45, Tremont 2; daily except Monday and Friday at Castle Square 2:10; Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday at Colonial, Hollis, Wilbur, Park Square, Shubert, 2:15; Thursday and Saturday at the Plymouth, 2:20.

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION NEEDS TOLD AT HEARING

Dr. David Snedden and Others Speak Before Special Investigating Board

A discussion of the value that should be placed on practical farm work in the educational features of the Massachusetts Agricultural College took up almost all of the time today at the hearing before the commission to study agricultural education in this state.

Those who took part in it were Dr. David Snedden, former commissioner of education; Senator George H. Ellis of Newton, William M. Noble of Boston and President Kenyon Butterfield of Amherst College. Senator Ellis, early in the proceedings, created a diversion by demanding to know what interest Mr. Noble represented, he assuming, he said, that Mr. Noble was present in somebody else's behalf.

The record was produced, in which Mr. Noble's opening statement appeared, and in that it developed that he was at the hearing as a trustee representing payable taxes of more than $35,000 a year; also that he appeared for another person, also interested in the taxation problem presented.

Mr. Ellis declared that explanation satisfactory, commended the purpose behind it and stated that he believed the resolution under which the commission was created was based, in the minds of the legislators, on just those reasons. The hearing then proceeded.

Dr. Snedden was the first speaker, stating that it is his theory of agricultural college education that it should prepare men for the higher and more important duties of farm life, rather than merely to make farmers.

"I believe," he said, "that there should be the same distinction between the education of collegiate grade and that of the agricultural schools as there is between any ordinary trade school and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology."

He went on to say that the latter does not attempt to turn out mechanics but rather men of higher grade who can take hold of big industrial problems and direct them. That is what is wanted in the state agricultural college.

"I think, however, and in this many disagree with me," he said, "that there should be a greater amount of practical work in the early years of the course and less in the later. If this were done the student, when later he took up the sciences, such as chemistry, mathematics and physics, he would understand better just the relation it bore to the practical work he had done previously. The two should be welded in the mind of the student," he went on, "and in that way each would assume its just value in the educational scheme."

Dr. Snedden also believed that there should be special degrees granted by the college that would denote exactly the standing of the graduate and thus become of more value to him in after life. In this way he believed there should be entrance conditions for those who were striving for a degree, while other courses and longer ones than are now the practice at Amherst should be presented to those who merely desire to become more efficient farmers.

FREIGHT AGENTS VIEW TERMINALS

Twenty freight agents and assistant freight agents of the Wabash railway came to Boston today to inspect the freight terminals of the railroads centering here with a view to familiarizing themselves with conditions so as to develop greater efficiency in handling shipments from the South and West. They came from New York and before arriving there they visited Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Today they went over the Boston & Maine and parts of the New Haven's freight system. Tomorrow they will inspect the Boston & Albany yards, while on Monday the remainder of the New Haven's facilities will be viewed.

H. G. Holden, assistant-general freight agent of the Wabash, is in charge of the party, which met today at the offices of W. T. LaMoure, general freight agent of the Boston & Maine. They were escorted over the New Haven terminal by William King, agent of the terminal company, and other officials, taking in the South Boston freight yards and the Commonwealth pier.

LEAFLETS TO LIST NEW LAWS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The board of aldermen has acted favorably on the request of the Merchants Association that a system be adopted by which knowledge of the city ordinances passed might be more widely disseminated. Hereafter for a subscription of $5 a year persons interested will be mailed leaflets listing all approved ordinances.

WILLIAMS ENROLLMENT LARGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass.—All previous enrollment records for Williams are broken by the registration for the college year 1916-1917, 548 men being listed in the present undergraduate body. Of this total 110 men are seniors, 108 juniors and 159 are sophomores. The entering class of 1920 members numbers 171 men. Twenty members of the three upper classes failed to return to college this fall.

NOMINATION PAPERS FILED

Anthony S. Holman of Boston has filed with the secretary papers for the Democratic nomination to the House in the nineteenth Suffolk district. John W. Craig also filed papers for the Democratic nomination to the House in the sixth Suffolk district.

PROTEST WOULD FOLLOW U BOAT COAST BLOCKADE

State Department Not Inclined to Notice Single Incident of Submarine Raid if International Law Was Observed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Announcement was made at the state department this morning that the government is still waiting for the complete details concerning the operations of the U-53 off Newport last Sunday. Intimations are given that the evidence thus far at hand, while it does not establish any definite violation of the pledge made by Germany, may be made the basis of future correspondence in case the German government has decided on a submarine campaign to be prosecuted on this side of the Atlantic.

If no campaign is contemplated it is definitely understood that no correspondence will be taken up with Germany on the single incident of the U-53. The state department has not yet acknowledged either officially or privately any concern, on the part of the government, over the disorganization of shipping on the Atlantic coast due to the visit of the U-53. The position of the government, in all its diplomatic correspondence over trade matters due to the operations of the war, has consistently maintained that the United States cannot suffer any loss because of warlike operations.

It is pointed out that if it should appear that a submarine campaign is to be prosecuted in the waters close to North America which would result in disarrangement of shipping, a great increase in marine insurance and serious freight congestion, a blockade, in effect, would be established and official notice by this government would have to be taken of this condition.

Secretary Daniels instructed Admiral Mayo Friday morning to establish a destroyer patrol on the north Atlantic coast as far as Eastport, Me., to reconnoiter and detect any possible submarine base on that coast and also to observe whether any secret wireless station has been established. It is explained by the secretary that this precaution has been taken not because of any suspicion that such irregularities exist, but merely to prevent possible violations of neutrality.

Many Ships Sail

Submarine Scare Fails to Keep Vessels in Port

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The British freighter City of Madras, forced to return to quarantine Thursday night by the United States destroyer Sterrett, left this morning. The Sterrett stopped her as she was making for the outside sea with all her lights out.

Besides the Adriatic, the Pannonia and the Minnehaha, six other British ships sailed yesterday, three Norwegian, 12 American, one Danish, one Dutch, one Greek and one Uruguayan. Some of these carry munitions, and it is felt that, if German submarines are left in these waters, a sepcial effort will be made to torpedo these.

It is evident that any control being exercised by the British admiralty over British shipping leaving this port is not tending to retard sailings to any great extent, although reasonable precautions are being taken, as is shown by the fact that the Adriatic lay inside the three-mile limit until dark.

Port Collector Skeptical

Mr. Billings Says He Can See No Way Willehad Can Be Base

Edmund Billings, collector of the port of Boston, said today he could see no way in which the North German Lloyd steamship Willehad, which left Boston Aug. 24 and is now at New London, can be used as a base for German submarines acting off the coast of the United States. He said he could see no way in which the vessel could have obtained supplies between Boston and New London. Other than that he had nothing further to say than was expressed in the statement the collector made soon after the Willehad left Boston.

Every vessel loading cargo at Boston is continually under the surveillance of members of the United States customs guard, said Charles R. Tuckett, captain of the guards, today, watching to make certain that no contraband or in fact anything in violation of the regulations is placed aboard.

When the vessel has finished loading the captain further said, members of the guard go aboard and make a thorough search to ascertain definitely that nothing has been loaded in violation of the law. As a result of this inspection a report is made by the guard, and on the basis of this report clearance papers are issued when applied for by the master of the vessel.

The Willehad supposedly did not load a cargo before leaving port, and officials declare it would have been impossible for the vessel to have taken on anything in the nature of contraband or in violation of neutrality laws while at this port. Customs guards are constantly about the piers, while the customs boats make frequent rounds of the wharves both day and night, so that the federal officials are at all times familiar with what is going on in all parts of the harbor.

Since the North German Lloyd liner, which for many months was laid up at Boston along with numerous other merchant vessels of the belligerent nations, began to make preparations for a voyage there has been much speculation as to its mission. When the craft was drydocked at East Boston for cleaning below the water line officials of the company denied that the vessel was to sail, explaining that the overhauling was merely a question of properly caring for the hull.

Collector Billings, explaining, that these merchant steamers are not interned here, but are at liberty to go at their pleasure, so long as their movements do not violate the neutrality rules of the United States, says that every precaution is being taken to prevent such violation, the belligerent merchantmen being closely guarded day and night, both for their own protection and to see that the rules are regarded.

At that time people on this side of the Atlantic were awaiting for the arrival of another German merchant submarine, following the appearance of the Deutschland at the southern port. The departure of the Willehad gave rise to the belief that the steamer was to act as a supply base for another submarine.

He also says he cannot conceive that submarines acting off the coast could be supplied by tugboats since the latter are under the inspection of the federal government.

Admiral Gleaves Reports

He Says Submarine Survivors Are All Accounted For

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The navy department received a report yesterday from Admiral Gleaves, in charge of the destroyer force, saying that the search for survivors from the vessels sunk by the German submarine off the New England coast had continued until Tuesday midnight, extending from Montauk to Nantucket, that all survivors had been accounted for and that the search had ended.

The admiral expressed the belief that no such vessel as the Kingston or Kingstonian had been attacked by the submarine but that it was the Knudson and that there had been a mistake in hailing the vessel. Admiral Gleaves reported by wireless from the Birmingham off Newport.

Kingstonian Accounted For

The Leyland line steamer Kingstonian, thought to have been sunk in the U-boat raid last Sunday, is docked at a port, two-weeks steaming from Nantucket on a trip for the British admiralty, according to John H. Thomas, Boston manager of the International Mercantile Marine, of which the Leyland line is a part. He said he was not at liberty to designate the port at which the steamer is staying.

Search Made for Hidden Base

NEWPORT, R. I.—Fifteen United States torpedo boat destroyers have left the naval base here to search the bays and inlets along the Atlantic coast as far as Canada, it is reported, for a possible naval base of a belligerent government.

BETTER NEW ENGLAND IS AIM OF CONFERENCE

Northampton to Have Two-Day Meeting Under Direction of Neighborhood Association

NORTHAMPTON, Mass.—Committees of a conference for a better New England to take place here Oct. 19 and 20, under the direction of the Neighborhood Assocation, Inc., have, during the last eight months been gathering facts about New England on which to base a plan for the cooperative development of the six states. The first need of New England, says the program circular, is a central place where organizations, individuals, municipalities and business men can obtain exact information regarding our life and work today. The second need is an organization that can correctly pass upon the facts obtained so they can be utilized in aggressive action. The first need is being met by the organization of a civic institution; the second, through three bureaus in that institute.

Thursday, Oct. 19, at 2.30 p. m., the Board of Trade and Chamber of Commerce respectively of each city and town has been asked to send a representative to take action on making a retail trade survey of the territory of which each is the center. (Cooperating with the Associated Advertising Clubs of the world.)

Friday, Oct. 20, 2.30 p. m., the mayors of cities and representatives of the nearly 2000 civic divisions in New England meet to organize the municipal research bureau.

Friday afteronon at 3 o'clock the women of New England will meet to organize a home bureau, under the directors of Mrs. Margaret J. Stannard, for home education which shall have for its purpose: to provivde authentic information on all important home subjects: to encourage education for home making: to serve as a clearing house for the results of experience and investigation in the home making field.

At 7 p. m the members of committees and those interested in the conference will meet at dinner to discuss the work for the coming year.

PLANNING CONFERENCE

The homestead commission is making tentative arangements for the fourth annual conference of city and town planning boards to be held in Springfield Thursday and Friday, Nov. 23 and 24. The program will include an address by Gov. Samuel W. McCall and papers by prominent city planning experts from various sections of the country.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTING TEST

Seventy-nine applicants for registration in public accounting took the examination at the State House today. There were 160 application for the examination.

PERU MOVES TO AID CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Outlining of Zones of Action, It Is Claimed, Would Increase National Industries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LIMA, Peru—A proposal for legal recognition of the chambers of commerce and industrial organizations throughout Peru, and for giving them certain authority and duties of quasi-official nature has been made in a memorial from the president of the Chamber of Commerce of Callao to the director-general of hacienda (finance). Opinion in support of such a plan has previously been apparent and favorable action is not improbable. The Callao chamber unanimously backs the idea.

Definite spheres for action of chambers of commerce and industrial organizations are pointed out in the memorial, but no draft of a bill to accomplish the recommended alliance of the organisations and the government is submitted. In the appointment of frustees in bankruptcy, it is stated, the justices of the court, which make the appointment, stockholders of the company and the people would profit by selection being made from a list of nominees submitted by and with the approval of the chamber of commerce in the city concerned.

Information of advantage to various government branches could be made available or conveniently obtained in dependable form through the chambers of commerce, the memorial says. The legislative and executive branches in formulating bills or handling issues dealing with business, commerce, finance, customs, navigation, agriculture and industry, could advantageously have the assistance of chambers of commerce.

Increase in the national industries and in commerce with other countries are cited as calling for such unified action and specialized attention as a government alliance with the chambers of commerce can accomplish. These organizations will be units throughout the republic, it is foreseen, for systematic encouragement of industries, mining, agriculture, etc., in the zone of influence of each chamber, and so will mean much to the progress of the country.

Chambers of commerce are now established in Lima, Piura, Chiclayo, Trujillo, Iquitos, Callao, Tarma, Cerro de Pasco, Huánuco, Huacho, Ica, Mollendo, Arequipa and Cuzco.

J. BUTLER WRIGHT PROMOTED TO A PETROGRAD POST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—J. Butler Wright, chief of the division of Latin-American affairs of the department of state, has been ordered to Petrograd to be counselor of the United States embassy in Russia. He will be succeeded in the Latin-American division by H. J. Stabler.

The promotion came as a surprise to Mr. Wright, who has been giving most of his attention for a number of years to South and Central American affairs, with which he has been intimately associated in official capacity during some highly important situations in the working out and applying of a United States policy in Carribean republics. His service as chief of the division followed two years as secretary of legation in Honduras, work in the Latin-American division, serving in Brussels for about a year and two years at Rio de Janeiro. He has been chief of the division about 14 months, in which time treaty agreements have been made with Haiti and Nicaragua, and difficult situations have been handled in both these countries and in the Dominican republic.

Mr. and Mrs. Wright expect to sail about the middle of the month.

SPRINGFIELD PARADE MAY BE POSTPONED

Train delays have interrupted the progress of the third section of the second regiment of infantry, M. V. M., now en route from the Mexican border to Springfield, so that the review and parade planned for the returning militiamen in that city will not be held before late tomorrow afternoon at the very earliest.

Governor McCall, who will go to Springfield accompanied by his military staff to welcome home the regiment, is making tentative plans on the assumption that the review will be held tomorrow. He is of the opinion, however, that if the men arrive too late for the parade tomorrow, it should be postponed to Monday morning.

The first and second sections of the regiment in command of Capt. Harry L. Doane and Col. William C. Hayes, respectively, were in Maybrook, N. Y., this morning. The first section left that town at 9:45, and both sections should arrive in Springfield via Hartford this afternoon. The third section, in command of Maj. Alfred F. Foote, is 26 hours behind.

The adjutant-general's office has been advised that troop A of the first squadron of cavalry, M. V. M., and batteries A B and C, comprising the first battalion of the first regiment of field artillery, M. V. M., have entrained at El Paso and are now on their way home.

CLARK DROPPED FROM ARMY

EL PASO, Tex.—Private Hugh Clark of D company, second Massachusetts infantry, who was sentenced to serve a prison sentence at Ft. Leavenworth by a court-martial at Columbus, N. M., because of an article he wrote to a Holyoke paper, was released here Thursday. His sentence was remitted but he was dishonorably discharged from the service.

Men's and Boys' Dept.

1916 Fall and Winter Models

The Newest Thing This Season

NOT too conspicuous but extremely smart for the well dressed man—a particularly fine model designed on the very best style lines.

Fashioned in Black Gun Metal Calf with Dark Brown Pigskin Top.

Price Ten Dollars

Mail Orders filled. Catalogue on request. Free delivery anywhere in New England.

Thayer McNeil Company

47 TEMPLE PLACE 15 WEST STREET, BOSTON.

STABILIZING OF EMPLOYMENT IS PENSION PLAN

Industrial System Devised by Herbert N. Fell to Aid Employer and Employee

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—An industrial pension system calculated both to protect the employee against the time of need, and help the employer to conserve employment by stabilizing it, has been devised by Herbert N. Fell of this city, who for several years has made a study of pension systems in the United States and England. In discussing his plan with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor Mr. Fell said:

"Now the way to keep an employee is to surround him with working conditions that are on a parity with his best interests. And the best interests of the workman concern not only the present but the future. One of the employee's chief objects is to lay aside enough money so that when the time of need comes he will be ready to meet it.

"Let the employees of a plant be organized into an association with a board of directors elected by the local secretaries of each department. Let the employee contribute 5 per cent of his weekly wage and the employer contribute an amount equivalent to from 1 to 9 per cent of such employee's wage, the exact percentage being based on the length of time the employee has been in the plant and increasing 1 per cent each five years that he continues with the firm.

"The fund thus created is deposited with whatever company the employee's organization may select, and the employee at once obtains, through the medium of an organization directly under his own control and supported in part by his employer, the maximum of protection against any time of need. So long as he remains with that one firm the employee is provided with a savings scheme, a loan privilege, a benefit fund, insurance and a pension guarantee, and these benefits increase in value with the length of his service."

EASTERN STATES DAIRY EXHIBIT ATTRACTS MANY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—This is children's day at the Eastern States Agricultural and Industrial exposition, and 500 or more boys and girls from all parts of the North Atlantic states are in attendance as the guests of Springfield and the federal department of agriculture. Demonstrations will be given at different hours during the day by various cattle associations, by instructors in charge of the different college displays and of machinery.

On Saturday the students' judging contest of dairy products will be held and the winners will be awarded prizes offered by the Massachusetts Society for Promoting Agriculture and other organizations of similar character. These exhibits have attracted a great throng of visitors.

An extra feature of the dairy exhibition will be the horse show, scheduled to be held every day next week.

B. & M. TIME FOR ARGUMENT IS EXTENDED

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Argument was to have been heard today before Judge Mayer in the United States district court for the motion made on behalf of the trustees of the Boston & Maine railroad under the dissolution decree that the time for the sale of the stock of the company set for Jan. 1 next be extended to Jan. 1, 1919. Under an agreement of counsel, however, the matter went over to Oct. 20. Messrs. French and Crooker and other stockholders who opposed the extension of time, have maintained that it would be in the interest of the New Haven rather than other stockholders.

BOYLSTON PLACE OPENING IS URGED

Plans for opening up Boylston place as a thoroughfare were again taken up by Mayor Curley today when he received William J. McDonald and Albert Apsey and further considered the question. Mr. McDonald stated his willingness to give property to the city there valued at $40,000 and said he would erect an 11-story building when the improvement is made. The plan is to widen the street to a width of 40 feet. To do this the city would have to purchase two small lots at a cost of approximately $22,000. The mayor said he would request the street commissioners to give another public hearing on this question.

The mayor today received a communication from William G. McAdoo, secretary of the treasury, confirming an arrangement whereby the federal authorities will receive Boston persons at Gallop's island, the quarantine station recently transferred to the government. The mayor believes this removes the last obstacle in the way of paying the city of Boston the $150,000 agreed on for the transfer.

NEWSPAPERS IN SCHOOL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CINCINNATI, O.—The reading of daily newspapers in the rural schools of Ohio was urged in an address by O. P. Keller, of Lexington, Ky., before the Ohio teachers' convention in Lebanon, recently. He said the metropolitan paper's reports on daily events would solve the problem of community isolation.

POLICE STATION BID

F. C. Creber & Son were the lowest bidders for remodeling the basement of city hall to accommodate police station 2 pending the completion of its new quarters, their bid being $5700. Post 32, G. A. R. has been given permission to occupy the old police station on Broadway, South Boston, until the fire station in which its permanent headquarters are located has been remodeled.

Filene's

The last of

GUARDIAN SHOES for GIRLS

was made after 3000 experiments

IT was perfected eight years ago and has never been changed. It is designed to meet the needs of growing feet. The inside tread is straight. The heels are graded carefully to prepare girls' feet for women's shoes.

An immense stock of girls' and misses' shoes in order to have

1. Good qualities at low prices.
2. All kinds of heels for growing girls, graded in height from ⅝ to 1½ inches.
3. Plenty of tan shoes, plenty of black shoes, plenty of white shoes, plenty of patent leather shoes, and plenty of shoes with buckskin tops for little as well as big girls.
4. All widths from AA to E in sizes up to 7 and a few styles up to 8.

Guardian Shoes, $3 to $8, according to style and size

Sizes 11½ to 2, begin at $3; sizes 2½ to 7, begin at $3.50.

(Filene's—fourth floor—mail orders filled)

Washington Street at Summer, Boston

SECTIONALISM CHARGE DENIED BY PRESIDENT

Mr. Wilson Tells Indianians That Any Man Who Raises That Issue Is Unworthy of the Confidence of Nation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind. — Thousands of people from all over the state heard President Wilson speak in this city yesterday. The President first discussed the general topic of good roads at the state fair grounds, and immediately afterward addressed a meeting, especially for farmers, in Tomlinson hall. At the second gathering he spoke on rural credits and rural vocational education.

Mr. Wilson was accorded an enthusiastic reception. He was the guest of honor, citizens uniting, regardless of party, to show him courtesy. A Highway Day parade, participated in by hundreds of motor parties, representing the various counties in the state, was a feature enjoyed by the President and Mrs. Wilson. The presidential party came in shortly before noon and departed about 6 o'clock.

The first speech of the afternoon was regarded as the more important. Although, in this address, the President kept his word to refrain from discussing politics, he spoke of the general issues which now confront the country. Possibly the sole reference to the campaign was as follows:

"I need not tell you that I did not come here to talk politics, but there is one thing that is pertinent in this connection which I cannot deny myself the privilege of saying. Any man who revives the issue of sectionalism in this country is unworthy of the confidence of the nation." The President reviewed the movement for highway improvement and showed how good roads are needed in order to dispel sectional ignorance or prejudice. The President said:

"America came into existence, my fellow-citizens, not in order to show the world the most notable example it had ever had of the accumulation and use of material wealth, but in order to show the way to mankind in every part of the world to justice, to freedom and liberty. So that the words I want to carry in your thought in connection with this good roads cause are these:

"First, nationalization—getting all the fibers of this great vital people united in a single organism.

"Second, moblization—getting them so related to each other, so co-ordinated, so organized, so led, so united, that when they move they move as a single great, irresistible, conquering force; and the third word I want to consider is the word that I suppose affords the key to doing these things; that word is the word cooperation." In the following there was a reference to Congressional action.

"There is one field in which we are particularly sluggards in respect to this. I mean the relations between capital and labor. Nothing can be for the interest of capital that is not for the interest of labor, and nothing can be in the interest of labor which is not in the interest of capital. If men want to get rich, they must have human relationships with those who help them to get rich. That is a lesson that men have been exceedingly slow to learn—slower than any other lesson of co-operation in America.

"I pray God that their eyes may be opened and that they may see that the future of this country lies in their co-operation, open, candid and cordial, and not in their antagonism, and that if they once get together and plan in the same spirit the same thing the industry of America will go forward by leaps and bounds such as we have never yet seen."

The President's second address was more specific. He explained what is being done for the farmer by means of new laws, education, research work and the like. He closed as follows:

"This country has a role to play in the world which does not merely consist of feeding it; does not merely consist in furnishing it with better manufactured goods than you can get anywhere else; does not merely consist in furnishing it with coal and gold and iron and all the other priceless deposits of our wonderful continent, but it consists in supplying it with conceptions of justice and liberty."

Wilson Woman's Bureau Dinner

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Three hundred guests attended a dinner given by the Wilson Women's Bureau, eastern division, at the Hotel McAlpin last night. Mrs. Elizabeth Glendower Evans of Boston presided. Addresses pledging support to President Wilson were made by Miss Ida M. Tarbell, Henry Morgenthau, Miss Annette Kellerman, Mrs. Emily Bishop, Mrs. Amos Pinchot and Mrs. Haryot Holt Dey.

President to Address Women

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—President Wilson, on his visit to Chicago on Oct. 19, is to address a meeting of women, held under the auspices of the woman's bureau of the Democratic national committee in the Auditorium theater. He will speak at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon. It is probable that Mrs. George Bass, head of the woman's bureau situated in western headquarters, will introduce the President.

J. M. Parker McCormick Guest

NEW YORK, N. Y.—John M. Parker, nominee for Vice-President on the Progressive ticket, was the guest of

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph by Bain News Service

Ambassador Sato of Japan

Newly appointed representative to the United States who has arrived in Washington.

Vance C. McCormick, chairman of the Democratic national committee, at a private dinner here last night. The other guests were Col. E. M. House, close friend and adviser of President Wilson, and S. R. Bertron, who is associated with Mr. Parker.

BID FOR GERMAN VOTE IS DENIED BY MR. BURLESON

(Continued from page one)

thau's room. There was no secrecy about the meeting for people were coming in and going out during the entire time.

"No one came with Mr. Viereck and I never heard of any invitations having been sent out for other persons to be present. Mr. Viereck criticized the administration's foreign policy along the lines of his writings in the Fatherland. I listened to him and asked him what he wanted me to do. He continued to express his opinions and nothing further came of the interview, which lasted only a few minutes.

"I did not come as an emissary of the President. The President knew nothing about it, either before or after the interview. It was my understanding that Mr. Viereck had asked to see me.

"I never heard of Mr. Pagenstecher, in whose office Mr. Ridder says the nference occurred, unless Mr. Viereck may have mentioned his name along with the names of several other Germans during the course of his conversation. I do not, however, recall any of them. I was never in Mr. Pagenstecher's office. Mr. Viereck is at perfect liberty to repeat every word during our conversation. I shall be delighted to have him do so."

Ridder Statement Stands

Editor Says Senators Tried to Swing German Vote

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Victor Ridder told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that he had nothing to add to the recently published statement in which he denies the charge made by Norman Hapgood, that Mr. Ridder had written all or part of the Hughes Philadelphia speech. Mr. Ridder stands by his counter-charge, that the Democratic leaders, and not the Republicans, have been angling for the German vote.

"I stated all the facts in what I said Wednesday," he declared, "and there is nothing that can be added to them or taken away from them. I showed conclusively the attempts made by Senators Kellar and Stone to persuade the German vote to swing to Mr. Wilson. I also showed that the Wilson anti-German attitude was for public consumption only, and that, underneath it, lay a real desire to placate and win over the German vote. Nothing Mr. Hapgood or Senators Stone and Kellar have said, in reply to my statement, makes any further discussion of the matter by me necessary." The Staats Zeitung yesterday contained no allusion to the subject other than the Ridder statement in the English column which Bernard Ridder writes.

LUMBER MEN TO BUILD THEIR BOATS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

JACKSON, Miss.—The charter of incorporation of the Ship Owners Company of Gulfport, Miss., has just been filed. The company is formed by mill and lumbermen who propose to build their own bottoms. The work will be done in Mississippi ship yards. One vessel, having a carrying capacity of 800,000 feet of lumber, is now under sail.

LONG SERVICE OF NEW AMBASSADOR COMMENTED UPON

Aimaro Sato, From Japan, Considered Proof of Value of "Career Diplomatists"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Aimaro Sato, the new Japanese ambassador to the United States, who reached Washington Monday, is pleased to be back in this country where he served as secretary of the Japanese legation 25 years ago. His experience in Washington at that time, the ambassador says, was most enjoyable and he is happy in the prospect of continuing it.

Ambassador Sato is an example of Japan's "career diplomatists." Since leaving the United States he has remained in this country's diplomatic service practically all the time, serving at the embassies and legations in London, Paris, Berlin, Mexico City, The Hague and Vienna, being ambassador at Vienna when war was declared. It is this sort of service that state department officials and members of Congress, who are interested in foreign affairs, desire to see built up for the United States, so that ambassadors and ministers from this country will be trained diplomatists instead of political appointees.

Friendship for the United States is indicated in the expressions of the new ambassador. No sudden change of attitude toward the United States is contemplated by the Japanese government, he says, and he sees no reason for a change. "We have been good friends for 50 years," he said. "why should we change now?" The California land question, he thinks, will be settled naturally without forcing the issue, as the Japanese residents there raise their standards and show that they are desirable neighbors.

The ambassador will call upon Secretary of State Lansing as soon as Mr. Lansing returns from New Jersey. He will pay his respects to the President, either at the White House or at Shadow Lawn, as soon as the President advises him of his pleasure regarding the appointment.

AMBASSADOR SATO TO BE RECEIVED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Secretary of State Lansing met the newspaper men yesterday, after returning from his conference with President Wilson, but said there was nothing new in the submarine situation. He declined to discuss the interview which he had with Ambassador Gerard.

Secretary Lansing expects to receive today the new Japanese ambassador, Aimaro Sato, who will present his credentials.

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION REPORTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Although most of the federal trade commissioners will be in town by Friday or Saturday they will, it at all this week, only casually visit their offices, according to information received at the headquarters of the commission. And then it will not be, as expected by many, that the gasoline report will be taken up first, but this will be sidetracked for the foreign trade report.

Projects of importance now before the commission are: The foreign trade report, the gasoline report, print paper investigation, two coal investigations, bituminous and anthracite, and a report on cooperation in export trade, about which, it is stated, there is no rush.

IOWA GIVING HER ATTENTION TO STATE POLITICS

Gubernatorial Contest Waged Chiefly on Liquor Question and Party Lines Are Broken—Mr. Bryan's Tour

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

DES MOINES, Ia.—Interest in Iowa in the presidential campaign is overshadowed by the gubernatorial contest, in which the liquor question is involved. Some work has been done by the Republican state central committee, headed by Charles A. Rawson, n the way of organizing district forces, and speakers have taken the stump in the interior, but nothing in the program thus far gives promise of many visits by speakers of national repute. While President Wilson is promised for the latter part of October, there is yet no certainty of a visit from Charles E. Hughes, the Republican candidate.

William J. Bryan began a short tour of the state on Sept. 29, when he spoke at the Auditorium to a large audience. He touched on both state and national politics. He spoke upon the prohibition question, in which he said he was much interested, and eulogized the Democratic candidate for Governor, who is running on a dry platform.

There is nothing in sight to encourage the belief that Iowa can be disturbed into giving other than its usual strictly normal Republican vote. The party is united and there is no prospect of a reduced vote through "Progressive" influences. In the case of the state gubernatorial candidates the situation is different.

Satisfied that there is no immediate prospect of a cessation of European hostilities, Iowa discusses the gubernatorial situation. It is not particularly interested in the Adamson law. It has no deep concern in Mexican affairs and it doesn't care much about the federal banking law so long as it can borrow plenty of long time money at fair rates of interest. Iowa has even become quite reconciled to the income tax.

Iowa's largest interests may be summed up as being confined to a considerable extent on the daily market price of grain and hogs, for upon these products depends in a large measure considerable of the general prosperity of the state. Iowa does some manufacturing, it is true, but the eight-hour problem has not yet become serious because the state is rather more of a producer of raw materials than of manufactured wares.

But Iowa at this time is deeply interested in prohibition. It seems to be widely divided on the liquor question and the good roads question. W. L. Harding, the Republican candidate for Governor, while opposed to hard-surface or other expensive methods of road building, is the admitted champion of the liquor interests. E. T. Meredith, the Democratic candidate for Governor, is on the opposite side of these questions. While the result of the state campaign is expected to have no effect on the national ticket, party lines are broken on the liquor question. Each side claims to be sure of victory.

What appears to some to be a dubious situation of the campaign, so far as Republican interests are concerned, is the fact that one church organization after another has repudiated the Republican candidate. The Methodists, United Brethren, Presbyterians, United Presbyterians, Congregationalists and Friends are some of the religious organizations which have passed resolutions unfavorable to the Republican candidate, owing to his alleged friendship for the liquor interests of the state and his liberal views of the prohibition question. Some of the leading party organs of the state have withdrawn their support from Mr. Harding.

In his address at the Auditorium Sept. 29 Mr. Bryan dwelt on the liquor question and he urged the importance of electing Mr. Meredith. The fact that the liquor interests are against Mr. Meredith, he declared, is the highest indorsement the Democratic candidate could receive.

Industrial War Predicted

HELENA, Mont.—Charles W. Fairbanks, Republican candidate for Vice-President, declared in an address here that the 30,0000,000 men now engaged in war in Europe will make industrial war upon the United States at its close, and a protective tariff alone can save the country.

FEDERAL REPORT ON MEAT PRICES SHOWS PROFITS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The committee, appointed by the secretary of agriculture to consider the economics of the meat situation, made a report yesterday showing that retailers' gross profits in sales range from 8 to 33 per cent on meats prepared at the great centralized markets of the country, and from 15 to 38 per cent on sale of farm prepared meats.

The report concluded a series of five on various phases of the situation, and relates to methods and cost of marketing live stock and meats.

The farmers' share of the gross returns from centralized market meats ranged from 54 to 85 per cent, while from 2 to 5 per cent went to pay market expenses and 2 to 9 per cent was received by the packers. On locally prepared meats from 62 to 84 per cent of the gross returns was received by the farmer and from 15 to 38 per cent by the retailer.

NOMINEE HUGHES TAKES STAND IN LUSITANIA CASE

(Continued from page one)

said. There was considerable confusion in the hall and he continued, "now permit me to answer.

"Sir, I would have had the state department, at the very beginning of the administration, so equipped as to command the respect of the world, and next I would have so conducted affairs in Mexico as to show that our words meant peace and good will and the protection at all events of the lives and property of American citizens.

"And next, when I said strict accountability every nation would have known that that was meant; and further, when notice was published with respect to the actions threatened I would have made it known in terms unequivocal and unmistakable that we should not tolerate a continuance of friendly relations through the ordinary diplomatic channels if that action were taken.

"And the Lusitania, sir, would never have been sunk." The audience applauded long and loudly.

Mr. Hughes went through the mountains of Kentucky, a new campaign field for presidential nominees, outlining his views on the maintenance of American rights, and ended his day's tour of the state with a meeting here, in which he declared that the "new freedom" advocated by President Wilson four years ago had been transmuted, in one respect, to "the new slavery."

Mr. Hughes spoke in six towns to audiences that had come, for the most part, for miles to hear him. They came down from the mountains, men and women, on foot, on horseback and on muleback.

At several stops the nominee's special train was backed down a spur track and he spoke to audiences in open fields. They sat on their horses and mules and in their farm wagons to listen. Some brought their families along and there were several hundred children, including babies in their mothers' arms, in each of these crowds.

In his speech in Phoenix hall here Mr. Hughes devoted much of his attention to the protective tariff and to what he termed "the new slavery."

"We have heard much of the new freedom," he said. "It seems to have a surprising and deplorable range. It has meant freedom to sacrifice the principles of the merit system which our opponents pledged themselves to enforce. It has meant freedom to embark the government in novel enterprises in competition with private business. It has meant freedom to depart from the ideals of international law to conduct a personal diplomacy to satisfy personal vindictiveness.

"It means freedom to subvert the ideals of government by yielding its authority to the demands of force. In this last phase, instead of the new freedom, we have the new slavery. The new slavery is government by holdup. It is terrorized government, or the rule of politics assuming terror as an excuse for submission. The executive is chosen to defend the citadel of constitutional government. Instead he surrenders it. Where shall this stop?"

Lincoln Liquor War

Prohibition Candidate Hanly Says Such Plan Contemplated

SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—Speaking under the eaves of the old State House where Lincoln served as a legislator, J. Frank Hanly, the Prohibition presidential nominee, declared the great emancipator was planning at the time of his death to liberate the country from the liquor traffic.

"His labor of emancipating the blacks ended," he said, "Lincoln was forming his purpose to liberate all races of men from a traffic infinitely greater than that of holding men as chattels ever was. And we are here determined that the thought and purpose he then had in mind shall yet be effectuated as it deserves."

Colonel Roosevelt's Itinerary

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Following his speech at Wilkesbarre, Pa., Saturday night, Colonel Roosevelt returns to New York. His schedule for next week follows:

Leave New York Tuesday morning, Oct. 16; arrive in Cincinnati Wednesday, 7:15 a. m., for 15-minute stop; arrive Corbin, 1:15, with intermediate stops, leaving Corbin at 2:15; arrive Louisville, with stops between Corbin and Louisville, 7:30 p. m.; leave Louisville 11 p. m., Thursday, Friday and Saturday en route to Phoenix, Ari., where the party arrives at 6 p. m. for an evening meeting.

PLYMOUTH COUNTY G. A. R.

ABINGTON, Mass.—The Plymouth county G. A. R. and allied organizations held their quarterly convention here yesterday. Horace S. Tower of Hanover was chosen president. At the meeting of the Womens' Relief Corps Mrs. Cora M. Townsend of Hingham was elected president. A public meeting was held in Franklin hall in the afternoon at which addresses were made by Congressman Richard Olney, Jr., the Rev. Watson Wordsworth and others.

PARKMAN COMMANDERY

William Parkman commandery, K. T., of East Boston, installed officers last night as follows: Herbert M. Fowler, E. C.; Henry F. J. Klagge, G.; George W. Ray, C. G.; William J. Kavanagh, S. W.; Frank A. Talcott, J. W.; Simeon Cragin, P.; J. H. S. Pearson (P. C.), A. P.; William S. Shaw, T.; Edward H. Morse, R.; William A. Newhouse, Std. B.; N. B. Kelley, Swd. B.; Henry A. Jordan, B. B.; Laurence B. Frisbold, N. C. B.; Walter H. Wade, Q. M.

BOYS' WEEK
at the "Continental"

You'll find here the right kind of clothes for that bright, live, active Boy of yours. Clothes so good that WE GUARANTEE every Suit to give three months' satisfactory service (four months if with two pair of pants) or we will give you a New Suit FREE.

Choose any grade you please, our guarantee covers them all.

Low Priced Suits All with "two pair of pants," excellent fabrics, strong, serviceable, sightly suits, ten styles, all good and big value $5.00

Medium Priced Suits Many of these have "two pair of pants." This is our most popular line of Boys' Suits and we show a big variety to choose from..... $6.75

Our Finest Suits Fine fabrics, the finest tailoring, the latest models. These are the finest Boys' Clothes made and represent the cream of this season's production, $8.50 $10.00 $12.00

Boys' Mackinaws A splendid showing of these popular Coats in the new dark plaids and rich color combinations, a fine selection in every grade, $5.00 $6.75 $8.50 $10.00

FURNISHINGS—HATS—SHOES

The Continental Clothing House
Washington Street, corner of Boylston

MAP MT. DESERT AND BAR HARBOR QUADRANGLES

Geological Survey Issues Charts Showing the Sieur de Monts National Monument Which Includes Lakes and Mountains

WASHINGTON, D. C.—New Englanders especially and the people of the nation generally will doubtless be much interested in the maps just issued by the United States geological survey, department of the interior, of areas in Maine known as the Mt. Desert and Bar Harbor quadrangles, revised to show the Sieur de Monts national monument created upon Secretary Lane's recommendation by proclamation of the President on July 8, 1916.

This monument includes more than 5000 acres on Mt. Desert island, Maine, directly south of Bar Harbor. In fact, its northern boundary lies within a mile of that famous resort. On the east it touches the Schoonerhead road. On the south it approaches within a mile of Seal Harbor. It lies less than a mile northeast of Northwest Harbor. It is surrounded, in short, by a large summer population.

This superb area, for many years widely celebrated for its historical associations as well as its commanding beauty, includes four lakes and no less than 10 mountains. The lakes are Jordan pond, Eagle lake, Bubble pond and Sargent Mountain pond. The Bowl lies just outside the boundary line. The mountains are Green mountain, Dry mountain, Pickett mountain, White Cap, Newport mountain, Pemetic mountain, the Tryad, Jordan mountain, the Bubbles and Sargent mountain.

The lands included in the Sieur de Monts national monument have never formed a part of the public domain. Through the patriotism and generosity of the owners, known collectively as the Hancock county trustees of public reservations, they were presented to the United States for the benefit and enjoyment of the public. Mr. George B. Dorr, executive of the society mentioned, thus beautifully describes the monument:

"The new reservation on the Maine coast is singularly interesting. There is nothing like it elsewhere on the continent. A noble mass of ancient granite that once bore up a dominating Alpine height on its broad shoulders has been carved into forms of bold and striking beauty by recent ice-sheet grinding. This granite mass, surrounded broadly by the ocean as the coast has sunk, constitutes with its ice-worn peaks and gorges and intervening lakes the new national monument.

"The picturesque and broken lower lands that lie between it and the sea and make the summer home of men from the whole eastern country over, form the island of Mt. Desert, bearing still the name that Champlain gave it three centuries ago, when exploring under de Monts's orders he sailed into the shadow of its great eastern cliff and beached his open boat on the Bar Harbor shore."

BUNKER HILL CHAPTER

Delegates to the Pittsfield conference on Oct. 24 and 25 will be elected by Bunker Hill Chapter, D. A. R., at the meeting to be held in Colonial house, Newbury street, next Thursday afternoon. Mrs. Sarah W. Lee Mortimer will read a paper entitled "William Dawes, Jr., the First Messenger of the Revolution."

STRAIGHT UNIVERSITY OPENS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Straight University, the well-known institution for the training of Negro youth, opened its forty-eighth annual session on Sept. 26.

Monette IMPORTER
GOWNS
OF INDIVIDUALITY
AUTHENTIC PARIS FASHIONS
628 Fifth Avenue, New York

ART NEWS AND COMMENT

MINIATURES LENT TO VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM

Duke of Buccleuch's Famous Collection on View for Indefinite Period in a Special Room

By The Christian Science Monitor special art correspondent

LONDON, England—The Victoria and Albert Museum is one of the art collections that have not been closed during the period of the war. It is more popular than ever, and now that the Duke of Buccleuch's famous collection of miniatures has been lent to the museum for an indefinite period, room 83, where the collection is displayed, has become a place of pilgrimage to all who are interested in art and history.

Over 550 examples from the duke's collection are shown, arranged in nine desk and upright cases. They are arranged chronologically, and the student can study the development of this fascinating art, which, in England, reached its golden age in the latter half of the eighteenth and early years of the nineteenth centuries. About 1850 it became almost extinct owing to the improvement in photography. Many years later it revived, a Society of Miniaturists was formed, which now holds annual exhibitions; but the shows are mediocre. Miniature painting in the twentieth century is a poor affair compared to what it was in the sixteenth.

The explanation of this is quite simple. No master produces miniatures now; in the sixteenth century Hans Holbein the younger gave his genius to the art. It was especially suitable to his rather hard, minute yet flexible and extraordinarily direct style; and he alone knew how to sweep a luminous and permanent blue into the background. There are three by Holbein in the collection, and they have a quality, and an intensity that outrival all the others. The gem of the collection, a priceless thing, no larger than a watch, is the portrait of Holbein by himself, signed and dated 1543, the year when he was a resident in the parish of St. Andrew's Undershaft, London. Holbein was then 46, possibly a year or two younger, and his great lifework had been accomplished. He could catch a likeness better than anybody, and in this pale, round-faced man, with the firm features, stubbly beard, clean shaven upper lip, and piercing eyes, the world is given the veritable presentment of the great artist. By nature he was a miniature painter, a worker in little, an exquisite worker, always forceful, never weak. His style is always the same; his oil portraits and pictures are miniatures writ large. A close examination of this miniature of himself baffles analysis. It is minute and magnificent, pulsing with verisimilitude. It is done. How it was done Holbein alone knew; he alone was able to compel the subtleties of the background blue. There are three other Holbeins in the collection, a tender and tranquil likeness of Queen Catherine of Aragon; a scholarly rendering of Lord Abergavenny, which might have come out of Van Eyck's studio, and Queen Catherine Howard. Some might call her arch, others prim.

This history of the times is represented in the Buccleuch collection. Roam to and fro among the desks and cases, and everywhere well known personalities start into life. There is Queen Mary, by Antonio More, with the high brow and the tight-set lips. The eyes fall upon Henry VIII., in his thirty-fifth year, flabby and frightened with the small, mean mouth, and upon Queen Elizabeth, beruffled and becaped, by Nicholas Hilliard. It was Hilliard who said, "Holbein's manner of limning I have ever imitated and hold it for the best." It is.

A splendid miniature of "parade" is Hilliard's presentment of the Earl of Cumberland as "The Queen's Champion"; then there is the Duke of Buckingham (looking like Shakespeare), by Peter Oliver, and Sir John Suckling, author of "Her Feet Beneath Her Petticoat," by John Hoskins, and King James II. in an enormous feathery wig, and Oliver Cromwell, "With the Wart," by Samuel Cooper. Sumptuous, a Salon picture in little, is L. de Chatillon's flattering portrait of Madame de Montespan, "All dressed up and nowhere to go." And of them all the least attractive, in spite of his fine clothes and his valet's ministrations, is Louis XVI., by J. B. J. Augustin. He is the symbol of pompous indolence, and Frederick the Great, King of Prussia, of anxious activity. But among them all, there is nothing to compare with the humanity, the intelligence and the reality of Holbein's portrait of himself. It shows life; most of the others are mere paintings, in little.

The Duke of Buccleuch's collection is the finest in private hands. It contains no fewer than 47 miniatures by Samuel Cooper, 26 by Hilliard and 16 by Peter Oliver. It was principally formed by Walter Francis, fifth Duke of Buccleuch. Several of the examples were at one time in the possession of Charles I., and some of the collection of Horace Walpole at Strawberry Hill. On the termination of its exhibition at the Victoria and Albert Museum the collection will be returned to its home at Montagu House, Whitehall, the town residence of the Duke of Buccleuch.

ZULOAGA SHOW FOR BOSTON

Paintings by Zuloaga, the noted Spanish painter, are to be shown under the auspices of the Copley Society in Copley hall, Boston, beginning Nov. 2. There will be an invitation view the evening of Nov. 1.

"Above the Clouds," painted by C. R. W. Nevinson, London

PAINTINGS DONE IN GEOMETRICAL DESIGN FORMULA

By The Christian Science Monitor special art correspondent

LONDON, England—C. R. W. Nevinson has the satisfaction of knowing that his exhibition of geometrical paintings and drawings, recently opened at the Leicester Galleries, is one of the chief artistic events of the year. It is an exhibition that would be fully appreciated in America, for there the latest movements in art—Neo-Impressionism, Post-Impressionism, Cubism, Vorticism—have been received with less hostility, and indeed with a greater desire to understand, than in the old country.

In spite of extravagances, the aim of all these revolutionary movements is towards simplicity; the aim is to cast away the trappings, accessories and sentimental paraphernalia of art, and to express the fundamental idea that lies at the heart of everything, whether it be animate or still life. Walt Whitman was a Post-Impressionist. He did not know that he was any more than M. Jourdain knew that he had been talking prose all his life. Emerson cared little about art, but he followed, all his life, Post-Impressionist ideals.

The case of C. R. W. Nevinson is more complex. He has capered, like a colt in a meadow, through all the newest movements in art. He has been Impressionist, Post-Impressionist, Cubist, Futurist, Vorticist, finally evolving a curious geometrical formula which so far is the final expression of his art adventures in technique. His pictures up till August, 1914, were apt to be tiresome. One felt that he had a curiously effective method of saying things in paint, but that he had very little to say.

When the war broke out, he enlisted as a motor mechanic and ambulance driver, and later as a private in the R. A. M. C. After many months of service he was invalided out of the army and returned home with a bundle of "hasty and surreptitious sketches."

He had found his subject, a dire and overwhelming subject, and in the 53 paintings, drawings and etchings at the Leicester Galleries he convinces us that the curious, geometrical style he has evolved from Post-Impressionism and Cubism makes the beholder realize and shrink aghast from this calculated, mechanical war in a way that the ordinary war pictures are quite unable to convey.

Nevinson is young, and he is "ag'in' the government," as the saying goes. He attacks the past of art, and lauds the present; but that is only youth. Let him speak for himself. Here is the text of a statement he had made, which is intended to introduce the visitor to his exhibition:

"In the autumn of 1914 I left for Flanders as a motor mechanic and ambulance driver. My work took me anywhere and everywhere between the coast and Ypres along the French, British and Belgian lines.

"Later I became attached to the French army and I was glad, since it is to France—with her high standard of criticism, her interest in modern art and her appreciation of it—that I owe most of my artistic education, and it is her influence by which I am chiefly prompted.

"Subsequently . . . I worked as a hospital orderly both in Dunkerque and London until, in January, 1916, I was invalided out of the army. . . .

"With some exceptions I still prefer to give in my pictures an abstract, dynamic, and mental impression rather than a concrete, static, or optical. But it will be seen from the later examples of my painting that (though working within a geometrical convention) I free myself from all pedantic and academic theories of 'Post' or 'Neo,' as well as from the deadening influence of the idolatry to 'Primitives' and 'Old Masters' which has lately caused so many enfeebled and emasculated revivals.

"Every artist of living force has always been and must be an outgrowth and spokesman of his time. It is impossible to express the scientific and mechanical spirit of this twentieth-century war with the languishing or obsolete symbolism of Medieval and Classic Art.

"In the years just before the war the accusation of decadence was frequently brought against the young men and the artists of the day. No charge has proved more false.

"Already long before the war young artists in the Latin countries and England were seeking a wider inspiration than in the sickly worship of the nude and the over-sensual broodings of our elders which showed themselves in the literature and art of the Yellow Book, in 'advanced dramas,' and in some of the pre-Raphaelites, . . .

"The intensity of the present time is producing a vital art in England. In theaters and picture shop windows, it is true, an insipid and sentimental reaction against surrounding horrors is obvious, but a vital art may be trusted to overcome it. For the pressure of necessity is already compelling us to take up our natural position as pioneers in literature, art and industry—a position of initiative which overprosperity, self-content and insularity had tempted us comfortably to forego."

His picture called "Above the Clouds" shows as well as any of his works the result of using a Cubist or geometrical technique to express a definite pictorial effect. An aeroplane, high in the clouds, is passing through a space of brilliant sunlight. These geometrical slabs are obviously not representations of clouds, and yet who can deny that the effect of height, and the vastness of space, are given with a directness, simplicity and crispness that is hardly possible to the ordinary method of painting.

This exhibition will certainly give an impetus to the practice of Cubist methods. It will stimulate the younger, but hardly the older artists.

NEW YORK ART EXHIBITIONS AND GALLERY NEWS

Copy of Famous Colleoni Statue by Verrocchio Given to Newark, N. J.—Portraits by Mann

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—It would be a great thing for American sculpture if a practical supericonoclast, wielding the hammer of Thor, were to sweep across the land and break up all the bad statues—a proceeding which would leave most of our cities with few if any monuments. This may not be. But the next best thing, the putting up of new monumental statues that shall be really worthy to endure through the ages, is both practical and comparatively inexpensive. This fact has been well exemplified by Christian W. Feigenspan's presentation of the city of Newark, N. J., in commemoration of its two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of a splendid copy of the Verrocchio equestrian statue of Bartolomeo Colleoni, one of of artistic landmarks of Venice ever since about the date of Columbus' discovery of America. This is generally conceded to be the noblest equestrian statue known to the modern world. Ruskin declared it one of the most magnificent monuments molded in any age by the hand of man. The Newark copy, executed by the well-known Scottish-American sculptor, J. Massey Rhind, stands 45 feet high over all, and is the only full-sized bronze and marble copy ever made of the original work of Verrocchio and Leopardi, which stands in the small and relatively out-of-the-way piazza of the Scuola di San Marco in Venice.

This last and crowning masterpiece of Andrea sel Verrocchio, who was born in Florence in 1435 and who numbered Lorenzo di Credi, Perugino and Leonardo da Vinci among his pupils, had a strange eventful history. Leopardi, the Venetian sculptor who had been banished for the crime of forgery, was recalled about 1790 to finish the Colleoni statute, which Verrocchio had left incomplete. He acquitted himself worthily of this work, and designed the lofty marble pedestal with its six Corinthian columns and elaborate bronze frieze with trophies and marine symbols appropriate to the "City in the Sea." And then, forger to the last, he boldly signed his name on the girth of the horse, as though the whole monument were his work alone. The Newark copy, being an exact reproduction of the casting, thus bears the name of Leopardi, in whatever fictitious or reflected glory it may thus derive.

It seems the only existing mold direct from the original Venetian statue is in the Imperial Museum at Berlin. But various plaster casts from this mould are extant. The Metropolitan Museum of New York has one, the Chicago Art Institute has another. It was of the latter that Mr. Rhind is understood to have chiefly availed himself, inasmuch as Venice now has her treasure intrenched in bomb-proof against Austrian shells, and Berlin as an art emporium is under war's eclipse.

The Newark statue is cast in a standard American bronze of rich patina that harmonizes well with the Georgian Cherokee marble in which the pedestal and base are faithfully reproduced. The monument is advantageously placed amidst a setting of old trees in Clinton park, in the heart of Newark. No invidious critic thus far has seriously questioned the appropriateness of the New Jersey metropolis putting up an heroic statue to Colleoni, a fifteenth century Italian mercenary soldier. Such stricture would be forestalled in the sentiment uttered by Mayor Thomas L. Raymond, in accepting Mr. Feigenspan's gift on the occasion of the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary celebration: "The beauty of this bronze is undying. Generation after generation of young Newarkers will see it, will feel its beauty and its inspiration; and who knows—is the vision too fanciful?—may not some young Newarker create its rival some day?"

Memorial Show of Cushing's

Howard Gardner Cushing was one of the first of present-day American painters to apply to modern interior decoration the eastern patterns and color schemes which in their initial invasion of Paris half a century ago intrigued the nascent genius of an Alfred Stevens and a Whistler. Cushing, consistently for his purpose, went in for the surfaces rather than for the subtleties; and his fullest achievement, probably, was marked by the somewhat garish and tropical mural decorations for the houses of Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney and Mrs. Willard D. Straight. Here everything is frankly flat and fantastic. But there is abundant evidence, in the large retrospective showing now assembled, that this artist, by right of indisputable talent, aspired to a finer sort of painting than that concerned with hectic mermaids and Japanese goldfish hanging motionless in beryl and turquoise seas.

H. Mann's Modish Portraits

At the galleries of Scott & Fowles, 590 Fifth avenue, Harrington Mann, an English portrait painter of fashionable vogue, puts forth a very likable hands-across-the-sea exhibition of his recent work, mostly lent for the occasion by the owners. The said owners are generally persons of social or financial prestige, whose portrait commissions bear an intimate relation to their tastes in salon and drawing room display. Mr. Mann, in the execution of such commissions, shows masterly tact. He has something akin to color genius, and a technical adaptability that is equally at home in the near-Sargent style and the aristocratic eighteenth century English, while still leaving the artist a little breathing space now and then for his own individual expression when he happens to have a sitter whom he really fancies.

His "Lady Diana Manners," daughter of the Duke of Rutland, whether viewed as portrait or as just picture, is one of the most ingratiating things in this show. However, a popular vote would probably award first honors to one of the two "kiddie" presentments featured, these being the jaunty portrait of little Miss Alice Du Pont in hunting togs, and the charming group of Lady Drogheda's titled children, Viscount Moore and Lady Patricia.

DECORATIVE ART AND ITS RELATION TO THE ARTISAN

Beautifying of Objects in Daily Use and Fundamental Ideas Governing Meaning of Color

You can scarcely pick up a paper or magazine dealing with art matters without very soon coming upon the word "decorative." The word seems often to imply little more than the personal feeling of the writer wishes it to, for some will refer to Velasquez or Rembrandt as decorators whilst others use the word only as applying to the strange use of flat blotches of color affected by youthful students today, and to work, in line with this, left by savage tribes and peoples not always savage, in the past.

This fact alone accounts for a good many cross-currents in contemporary criticism. De Fonseka in his book "The Truth of Decorative Art" has some very illuminating passages, and indeed in "The artist is first artisan, then decorator," seems to give one the whole thing in a phrase, especially when this is read with "The end of art is to create delight in the daily exercise of our normal faculties . . . briefly, to make a joy of life."

These and other such sentences imply that decorative art is concerned with the beautifying of the objects of everyday life; that it is not something apart from our homes that we have to go to museums or galleries to see. It is essentially a practical and democratic thing; it is essentially for everybody, always, and therefore it must be simple and natural to love and understand.

The first thing to realize in this connection is perhaps that the object to be decorated must have purpose. A purposeless thing, however it may be plastered over with decoration, can never be good as art; it is merely litter, such as most houses are full of.

Most of us will admit that if decoration is added to beauty, the object to which it is added must be good of its kind or no sane person would trouble to decorate it. The artist then is first artisan, and a good one. He has had some purpose in making something. Even an object such as an isolated statue should be part of the general scheme of a building or garden, and therefore have as definite a purpose to fulfill as a saucepan.

Now in making anything well, in achieving his aim, the artisan has, perhaps unconsciously, had to take into consideration the conditions around him, certain apparent facts, such as the liquidity and buoyancy of water, the average height of waves, the toughness or softness of wood, and so on. Also such forces as gravitation, and their effect on things. Many of these things, especially the half-understood forces with which he has to deal, are of a mathematical or stable nature, and in meeting with them his work partakes to some extent of their nature.

For instance, in building a boat, the shape is varied according to the conditions to be encountered. If it is for use on shallow and still water, it will be quite different from one made to meet the ocean swell. The better the boat is built the better it will have overcome the condition adverse to the purpose of the builder, and the more interesting and individual will be its shape.

By the time that your artisan has learned enough to make his boat thoroughly well, he begins to see beauty in it. He experiences delight in his work. The better he makes it, the more delighted he becomes, until he, as it were, boils over, and, as well as painting it to protect the joints, he adds some scroll or spiral, simply out of joy, to register the fact.

What he adds is always color and it need have no reference whatever to the purpose of the boat. We see that the shape of the boat has been entirely modeled by the purpose of the builder; you may say that the purpose to overcome certain conditions has built it, and shape (what most people mean when they speak of form) has no intelligent reason apart from purpose or usefulness. Color, on the other hand, exists to be beautiful. It knows nothing of adverse conditions; its function is simply to praise and crown purpose, achieved. Shape, in a pot or a boat, is simply the way the material is ordered to fulfill purpose, and that is what all art is. Color or decoration is added just as soon as the beauty of the shape becomes apparent to the artisan.

When we say that decoration is always and only a question of color we do not merely mean a question of hue—red, blue, green, etc. Color is the only word we have to imply much more. It can, as we know, be applied to music and poetry and indeed to any of the crafts, for it really indicates the quality of the hue, sound, movement, etc., whereas the word form refers to its quantity—dark, light, loud, soft, slow, fast (of movement as in dance) and "rhythm" to shape disposition or planning.

The early efforts, therefore, of the artisan tend to be austere, because he has not yet perceived the beauty of his purpose and therefore there is no added beauty of praise. The sky-towers of New York are in this infant stage, and their gradual blossoming will be of great interest.

The point at which added beauty, or decoration, reaches its greatest intensity without distracting the attention from the purpose of the object or claiming interest for itself as a thing apart, is considered to be the most perfect period in any art.

Now it is quite easy to see all this in the case of a simple object such as a boat or pot, but the question is not quite so simple when we come to such objects as pictures and statues. Yet the same thing applies in every case.

When analyzed, the artist's delight in natural objects (which is the basis of most art) is seen to be merely a continuation of this same perception of adjustment of means to an end. The greater the man the deeper will he probe into the purpose of what he sees, and his vision will be correspondingly lasting. The deeper he sees, too, the simpler is the result.

The simple and "uncivilized" man always has this direct vision: not, indeed, because he has an exalted sense of purpose in things, but because from a practical point of view it is essential he know truly about the things with which he is concerned. Life seems so difficult for him, or at any rate so hazardous, that he must needs be alert to meet the conditions that seem to threaten his existence on all sides.

We see, therefore, in the craft of simple people, a very intense and accurate knowledge (though often superficial in some respects) of their immediate mise-en-scène, together with a cramped and absurd estimate of everything else.

We admire this simple view of things, but we often forget how it came about, and try to imitate its qualities without understanding them. We call the pictorial language of Egypt "decorative," because it is pleasant on a wall; they do not, these pictures, interfere with its essential purpose of being flat and standing upright; but much of our flat painting inspired by such work is exceedingly dreary because it is entirely devoid of any perception of purpose in what is represented.

The Japanese manuals of draughtsmanship instruct their readers never to draw a line without thinking of the essential character of what they are representing, the liquidity of water, the shadiness of a tree, the shelter of rocks, and so on, and in this way get something of the same quality into their work. This was also the teaching of the Chinese, and their paintings are as "modern" in feeling today as they were when they were painted 2000 years, perhaps, ago.

We begin to see, then, that good decoration must obey at least two general rules: First, it must respect the purpose of what it decorates; second, if it represents natural objects it must respect the essential character or purpose of the objects.

AUTUMN SHOW OPENS AT R. I. SCHOOL OF DESIGN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Rhode Island School of Design has opened its annual autumn exhibition of recent American paintings. The 29 canvases by 27 artists remain on view until Oct. 26.

The small but varied and good grade exhibition offers opportunity for comparison of works that result on the one hand from style and on the other hand from mannerisms, with a side inquiry into the limitations of formulae. Mannerisms, in a way, are part of an artist's style, of course. When they are not assertive, then, mannerisms often contribute to the charm of a work of art. In such cases they may truly be called style. But mannerisms are unworthy of being so dignified when they are so agressive in a painting or statue that the observer is prevented by the manner from enjoying the content.

"Winged Figure," by Abbott H. Thayer, N. A., lent by Hillyer art gallery of Smith College, Northampton, Mass., seems a pure work of style, a fruition of the artist's individual feeling for beauty. This feeling draws upon the serenity of classic statuary in its utilization of accessories and thorough anatomy of draperies. An ever popular, romantically serene harmony is used, buff draperies set off against a turquoise sky. The half-reclining figure is reposefully relaxed. The right arm hangs at the side, the left hand lies quietly, but not flabbily, just below the right shoulder. The head inclines back slightly with eyes closed, not in sleep, but in peaceful repose. The work touches the high note possible in art, sublimity. So subordinated are the painter's means to his effects that it is only by forced detachment that one is able to examine the picture on its technical side.

Sense of manner is almost wholly absent from Sargent's noted sketch of Edwin Booth, lent by Miss Sally Fairchild of Cambridge, Mass. Here the artist was concentrating on character so intensely that the spectator gives scarcely a thought to the painter so vigorous is the reaction to the vivid individuality of the subject.

For contrast turn to "Bonnet Point" by Childe Hassam, N. A., and note the obviousness of the pontillonist formula in the foreground. The method in this foreground is so aggressive that the exquisite sea atmosphere from middle distance to horizon is quite overborne. The spectator is distracted from the lovely color of the ensemble by the dot-and-dash system by which certain patches are laid on. Pissaro, master of pontillonism, long ago abandoned it because of its painty effect from which there was no escaping. Pissaro bottled up the imp so far as his own style was concerned, but the formula has spread afar as a method promising an easy way to achieve atmosphere. Students' work in many schools shows that the dot-and-dash is still being prescribed to the neglect of the essential fact that atmosphere in a work of art is less a result of the way the paint is laid on than it is a reflection of the painter's temperament.

Style in its satisfying aspects is to be noted in "Woman with the Fan," by Mary Cassatt, A. N. A. Here the classic harmony of green and blue has been used to beautiful ends. There are relieving spots of red at the elbows of the dress, and the glints of bronze in the hair. J. Alden Weir, N. A., shows "A Maker of Lace," a low-keyed, serene bit of color that somehow makes one think of dignified organ music played in the distance at dusk.

Color used in its full meaning as expression of the artist's reaction to a scene is evident in John Sloan's "Red Rock and Quiet Sea." This is an original work, a convincing outgiving of a deep felt mood. The water is intensely blue and poignantly still; the strip of pale sky beyond is cool and peaceful. The ledge in the foreground has weight, structure and an individuality; it is one of the rocks that people remember as the scene of a dreamy afternoon or moonlit evening. Emotional use of color, again, is to be noted in A. C. Goodwin's "Tremont Street, Boston," a winter scene in which the buildings are registered as atmospheric values, and the hurrying pedestrians are enveloped in air.

The blue-green that has come to be a mark of all Charles W. Hawthorne's work is the dominant note in "The Crew of the Philomina Manta." Enjoyment of this huge picture will depend upon individual taste. Some there will be who find this group of fishermen carrying home their catch an impressive bit of folk lore as well as a handsome color compostion. Others may question the highly elaborated play of color on the men's oilskins. Indeed, to some persons it might appear that these men were wearing house painter's overalls that had seen long service, so varigated, and "painty" are the hues. Again, the sailors have a studio-grouped self-conscious look; illusion of real men about their real business has hardly been achieved.

The greens of "Spring," by Richard E. Miller are convincing reflections of vernal feeling, and the figure is well handled. "Quiet Woods," by John F. Carlson, is a success in poetized naturalism, and "The Sheep Pasture" by Frank W. Benson shows good craftsmanship in a somewhat empty romantic landscape theme. Charles H. Davis gives the essence of summer in "The Old Pasture," interpreting nature in a universal mood unlimited by any eccentricities of the painter. "Still Water" by Arthur W. Dow shows what happens when a painter consciously refines and limits his style by overmuch theory. The result is merely personal, extremely limited in its appeal.

ART IN MINNEAPOLIS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—The Scandinavian Art Society has purchased two of the best paintings recently exhibited here in the Swedish art collection brought from the Panama-Pacific exposition, and will place them in the Minneapolis Institute of Arts. The paintings are "Dalecarlian Peasant," from the brush of Helmer Mas-Olle, and "Summer Evening at the River," painted by Gustav Adolf Fjaestad. The Mas-Olle canvas was awarded a gold medal at San Francisco. It represents an old peasant seated in his simple home, showing a figure instinctive with character, with gnarled hands wonderfully drawn. The coloring is a delicate harmony of silver grays and subdued tones. The Fjaestad picture shows a swiftly flowing river, greens and browns of the distant bank being reflected on its glassy surface above where the stream breaks into ripples and finally is churned into foam over the rocks. There is an evening glow over the water.

The paintings will not be brought here until after the exhibition has closed its showings in American cities, some time in January. It is now being shown in Des Moines, Ia.

The Print Collection
of
Mr. Frederic R. Halsey
OF NEW YORK

Consisting of 10,000 pieces in the finest condition, including many of the utmost rarity, has been consigned for unrestricted public sale. It is the largest and most important collection ever offered.

The Americana embracing historical Portraits of Colonial and Revolutionary celebrities, Naval Prints, New York Views, Revolutionary Caricatures, and American Views, will be on Public Exhibition from Saturday, Oct. 21, to the Sale on the evenings of Nov. 1, 2 and 3.

The Sporting Prints, another important division, will be on Exhibition from Nov. 13 to the Sale on evenings of Nov. 23 and 24.

The French Engravings of the Eighteenth Century will be on Exhibition from Nov. 29 to the Sale on the evenings of Dec. 11, 12, 13, 14, and 15.

Other divisions are Napoleana, Engravings of the French Revolution, and Lithographs; English Eighteenth Century Prints; Etchings of Old and Modern Masters, and English, French and German Portraits. Catalogues of these divisions are now in preparation, and the dates of these sales will be announced later.

Anderson Galleries
"Where the Hoe Library Was Sold"
Madison Avenue at 40th Street,
New York.

CLAYTON BANK ACT GENERALLY INDORSED HERE

Boston Bankers Agree That Measure Designed to Prevent Interlocking Directorates Is Fundamentally Sound

Boston bankers are generally agreed that the provisions of the Clayton trust act, which go into effect on Oct. 15, prohibiting directors, officers, and employees from serving more than one bank in an official capacity at the same time, are fundamentally sound. A few believe the act unnecessary, and that its enforcement will deprive some banks of valuable directors, while others consider the act a wise legislative measure intended to correct grave abuses. The national banks and trust companies with liabilities aggregating $5,000,000 or located in the same city with a population of 200,000 come directly under the act, but it appears that nearly every bank in Boston has to some extent been affected.

The Clayton act of 1914, which includes the Sherman anti-trust act of 1890, aims at the decentralization of bank control just as the federal reserve act was intended to decentralize bank reserves. The reserve act has eliminated the concentration of bank reserves in a few banks in one financial center by distributing those reserves among several reserve centers. In a similar manner, the Clayton act aims to prevent the concentration of bank control in the hands of a few men by prohibiting persons from sitting on boards of directors of several banks at the same time. In brief, the act prohibits interlocking directorates in large banking institutions.

The act prohibits persons from serving more than one banking institution and trust company in an official capacity, provided the deposits, capital, surplus and undivided profits of either aggregate $5,000,000. Private bankers may not serve two banks if the liabilities of the banking institution of which they are officials are in excess of $5,000,000. In cities with a population of 200,000 service with two banks at the same time is not permitted.

The authority to enforce compliance with the provisions of the Clayton act relative to banks is vested in the federal reserve board. The average amount of capital, deposits, surplus, and undivided profits as reported by the bank in its official statements determines the eligibility of a director, officer, or employee under the provisions of the act. The election of any such person is good for one year, but in all cases of doubt or controversy the federal reserve board has final power.

Behind the Clayton act lies a feeling that there has been collusion between banking interests, that directors serving two or more banks have used knowledge gained from the first to its disadvantage and to the advantage of the second, that credit has been extended through official relations with several banks where sound banking dictated that it should be withheld and that credit has been withheld for the same reasons where it should have been extended, and that public interests would be better served by many directors, each serving his own institution, than by few men serving many banks.

The attitude of the bankers of Boston is generally reflected in interviews given to a reporter for The Christian Science Monitor by presidents of the five of the large banks in Boston. With one exception, these men agreed that the provisions of the act were generally sound. But one declared that he saw no necessity for the act. It likewise appeared from the interviews that a small minority of the banks in the United States were guilty of the abuses which the Clayton act is intended to remedy, and, further, that the abuses were of such a nature that a national law was necessary to reach the source of the abuses and provide legal relief.

"The intent of the law is sound," said one banker. "The act seeks to prevent the concentration of the control of the banks and their resources in the hands of a few men, and that is highly desirable. There may be individual hardships, but it is easy to overestimate those hardships, for they are based on an inference that you have a man filling a place position who cannot be replaced. That inference I do not admit. There are enough capable directors to go around without having to ask one man to serve on several boards at the same time.

"Fundamentally the law is correct," said another banker. "It was necessary to pass a national law to correct abuses by a small number of banks. Personally, I would rather have directors whose entire time, interest and efforts were given to my bank than to have men whose interest and time are divided between two or three banks. There are some who are very much put out by the law, but we have not been very much affected by it."

"There is nothing wrong with the merits of the act," said one president, "but it is going to work hardship on the individual bank, especially in Boston. The term 'private banker' in the act is one difficult to define. If the federal reserve board gives that term a rigid interpretation, many banks will be deprived of the services of men whose experience, training, and knowledge of financial affairs render them of incalculable benefit to the community as well as to the bank."

One president argued that the Clayton act was not needed, as he had never known of any collusion between banking interests because one man happened to be a director in two institutions at the same time. "A director may learn something on one board that would be of advantage to the other board of which he is a member," he continued, "but I have never known a director to use this opoprtunity to aid the interests of one bank and injure those of another because he is mutually interested in both."

"The Clayton act is a good law, but I would like to have seen a provision to allow a director to serve one bank and one trust company at the same time," said another president. "We have lost valuable directors and as yet we do not see the gain. The law was passed to prohibit abuses by a small number of banks. We have all had to suffer for the acts of a few, but that is generally the outcome of most abuses. Just how far the act will be able to correct the abuses at which it is aimed I do not know, but that detracts nothing from the merits of the law."

NAVY NEWS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The following orders were issued Friday:

Naval Orders

Lieut. N. H. Goss to North Dakota, Nov. 15, Lieut. F. L. Shea, detached Memphis to works of E. W. Bliss Company, Brooklyn. Lieut. Leland Jordan, detached navy yard Portsmouth, Oct. 14; to connection fitting out Maumee. Lieut. Sherwood Picking, detached command B-2, to Fulton.

Lieut. L. J. Roth, detached Machias, to Kentucky, Oct. 20; Ensign E. R. Henning, detached Vermont, to Maumee, Oct. 20; Ensign G. B. Davis, detached Kentucky, to Maumee. Ensign A. D. Burhans, detached Vermont, to Kentucky Oct. 20. Ensign R. E. Webb, detached Wadsworth, to Bath Iron Works. Ensign E. F. Cochrane, detached O'Brien, to connection fitting out Wilkes. Ensign A. T. Emerson, detached Conyngham, to Davis. Ensign H. W. Zieroll, detached Jacob Jones, to Rowan. H. A. Surg. P. E. Garrison, detached marine expeditionary force Haiti, to marine expeditionary foces Santo Domingo. Paymtr. Jonathan Brooks, detached navy yard, Mare island, to Mare Island.

Marine corps orders: First Lieut. M. E. Shearer, detached Vermont to Arizona, Second Lieut. J. F. S. Norris, detached Vermont, to Arizona; First Lieut. L. W. Hoyt, detached marine barracks, Olongapo, to Mare Island; Second Lieut. D. M. Gardner, Jr., detached marine barracks San Diego; to Washington. Second Lieut. R. R. Wright, detached marine barracks Norfolk, to Utah; First Lieut. G. W. Vanhoose, detached Utah, to marine barracks, Norfolk; Capt. H. T. Vulte, detached marine barracks, San Diego, to marine barracks Norfolk.

The following named officers were detailed on Oct. 19 for duty in the quartermaster's department: Assistant quartermasters for a period of four years, Capt. W. E. Parper, Capt. Edward H. Conger, Capt. Henry Manney, Jr., First Lieut. Harold B. Pratt, First Lieut. Wilbur Thing.

Movements of Vesels

Arrived—Ammen, at Whitestone Landing; Castine, Barahona, Fanning, at Newport; Hercules, at Norfolk; Jarvis, at Provincetown; Montana, at Napeaugue Bay; Nevada, at southern drill grounds; Patterson, at Boston; Potomac, at Port au Prince; Sacramento, at Tela; Saturn, at San Diego.

Sailed—Aylwin, Balch, Cushing, Drayton, Ericsson, McDougal, Winslow, Paulding, Jenkins, Nicholson, Newport to sea; Warrington, Boston to Norfolk; Wheeling, Progreso to Puerto Mexico; Culgoa, Cape Haytien to Port de Pax; Kearsarge, Boston to sea.

TRADE CHAIRMAN FAVORS WEBB BILL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Unless the Webb bill is passed by Congress, business men of the United States will be absolutely shut out of foreign trade after the war, said Chairman Hurley of the federal trade commission today, The Webb bill would permit American business men to combine for foreign trade by establishing cooperative selling agencies abroad. It has passed the House but has been held up in the Senate.

All the commissioners, except. Mr. Davies, have approved the commission's foreign trade report, which contains this recommendation, and the chairman is urging Mr. Davies to complete his study of it and let the report go to the printer for publication. It may be made public in a few days.

LOAN BOARD MOVES TO PROTECT FARMERS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Seeking to head off what they believe is developing into a great financial fraud, the federal farm loan board has asked the aid of the department of justice. Organizations have sprung up which are swindling farmers through the latter's ignorance of the new rural credits act.

PARKER ASSOCIATION MEETS

READING, Mass.—The Parker Historical and Genealogical Association met at the Congregational church here yesterday and these officers were elected: Dr. Moses Gridley Parker of Lowell, president; Capt. John L. Parker of Lynn, Willard F. Morse of New York city, Samuel S. Parker of Farmington, N. H., and Walter S. Parker of Reading, vice-presidents; Fred W. Parker of Somerville, treasurer; Charles S. Parker of Arlington, register and historian; Miss Anna B. Parker of Reading, corresponding secretary; P. Hildreth Parker of Lowell, recording secretary; Gilman L. Parker of Reading, secretary of English research.

NEW YORK ARRIVALS

Today, strs Ancon, Colon; Sumner, Colon; Moroni, New Orleans; Montevideo, Barcelona; Sixaola, Cartagena, Colon; Byron, Buenos Aires, and Rio Janeiro; Lincolnshire, Havre; Burmese Prince, La Pallice; Delta, Amsterdam; Minnesotan, Buenos Aires and Rio Janeiro; San Giorgio, Mediterranean ports.

BIDS FOR PAVING AND OTHER CITY WORK ARE READY

Park and Recreation Department to Let Contracts for Paving on Two Streets and Improvements at Savin Hill Beach

Bids are opened today in the offices of the park and recreation department in Beacon street for the paving of Commonwealth avenue from Arlington street to Exeter street on the north side; for the laying of concrete in Glen lane from Franklin park to Jamaica Plain, and grading and building a seawall on Savin Hill beach, Dorchester. The engineers of the park and recreation department have estimated the cost of finishing the paving of Commonwealth avenue at about $17,000. The Glen lane concrete road building propostion is estimated at $15,000, while the completion and modernization of the Savin Hill beach playground will cost more than $75,000.

The finance commission at its regular weekly meeting late this afternoon will have before it for consideration Mayor Curley's reply to the formal request from that advisory board that the city postpone the $800,000 improvement program on the South Boston Strandway until materials are to be had more reasonably and until the city can better afford the work. The mayor reiterated yesterday his assertion that the Strandway improvement should be pushed through, with or without the approval of the finance commission. He sent a formal communication to the finance commission last night concluding with the words: "I shall be unable to accede to your request to defer the work."

At the luncheon at the City Club given by the mayor yesterday at noon to the Columbus day general committee, the mayor said that he would propose giving the name "Columbus park" to the Strandway in South Boston after the proposed improvements have been wrought there. He declared the work to be necessary. He told of the plans to dredge Old Harbor and build walls and breakwaters there, as well as the expensive parking development plan the administration had in view. The mayor proposed to the committee that the new park be formally dedicated to Christopher Columbus one year from that date with proper ceremonials. He proposed the committee devise a great spectacular and pageant as part of the dedicatory exercises. Mr. Curley indicated plainly that the development and completion of the South Boston beaches as a pleasure park and modern sea driveway is to be the principal object of his administration if he can bring this about. He remarked in passing that the entire development would cost not far from $900,000.

The completion of the paving with sheet asphalt, topeka or bitulithic material of Commonwealth avenue between Exeter street and the Public Garden is another improvment over which the mayor and the finance commission are at variance. The mayor insists that the work be finished. The council provided the park department with the money for paving the south side of the avenue from Arlington street to Brookline street.

Because of the proposed alteration of the contour of the avenue where it narrows through the Fens the mayor had the paving done on the southerly side from Massachusetts avenue as far as Exeter street instead of as first planned to Brookline street. The citizens contributed about $8000 and had Warren Brothers' patented bituminous concrete, "bitulithic," placed on the street. Then the mayor requested the council to approve the appropriation of $17,000 more for completing the paving on the north side of the avenue from Exeter street to the Public Garden. The council hesitated and referred to the finance commission and that board objects on the score that the excavation by the Boston Gas Company which has been repairing pipes in that part of the avenue makes the laying of a new pavement unwise this year.

"I don't agree with the finance commission," says the mayor. "We will lay the pavement this year provided the price is reasonable."

In his reply to the finance commission, wherein he refuses to delay the Strandway million dollar park plan, the mayor says in part:

"The recommendation that the work be deferred on account of the advances in the price of labor and materials I feel should not be accepted. While labor and materials have, as the commission states, increased approximately 60 per cent in the last two years (a fact which the commission seems to have overlooked when criticizing the increase allowed in the city's budget by the mayor for labor and materials), I think that the work ought not to be postponed on this account owing to the urgency of the situation.

"The necessity for improving Strandway and Old Harbor conditions was fully proved at a hearing before a legislative committee which authorized the city to do the work and borrow money therefor.

"Very strong evidence as to the nuisance created by the flats in the Old Harbor was presented, and the same kind of evidence convinced the city council of the necessity of having the nuisance abated at the earliest possible moment."

POTATO MARKET REPORT FOR FARMERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

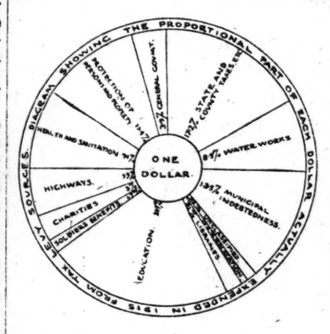
ALLIANCE, Neb.—Farmers of western Nebraska hereafter will receive daily market reports on potato shipments and prices from every important market in the United States as a result of the office recently established at Alliance through the cooperation of the extension department of the Nebraska College of Agriculture and United States department of markets. The purpose of the bureau is to make farmers acquainted with market conditions in order that they may obtain the best possible prices for potatoes. It is declared that heretofore the farmers have sold on reported declining markets when in reality the market was rising.

Each morning A. E. Prugh, director of the bureau, will receive a code message from the United States department of agriculture offices in Washington, containing quotations from every important market in the country. A copy will be sent to every farmer who wishes to apply. It is declared that farmers and jobbers both through the workings of the bureau will be in a better position to judge crop values and the potato industry will be placed on much the same basis as the stock industry.

EDUCATION LEADS IN EXPENDITURES OF SOMERVILLE

Public education in the city of Somerville, Mass., receives more than one fifth of the money raised by taxation, according to statistics compiled by City Auditor Howard E. Wemyss, who has prepared a chart showing the disposition of tax money for 1915. Of every dollar received by taxation in that year $0.217 was devoted to the purposes of general education.

State and county taxes absorbed the next largest amount of the entire tax collections. For this purpose $0.172



Somerville municipal tax chart

was appropriated out of each dollar. The third largest expenditure was to defray municipal indebtedness, $0.135 out of every dollar being used for this purpose.

The remainder of the basic dollar was distributed as follows: Protecting persons and property $0.114, health and sanitation $0.091, water works $0.085, highways $0.059, general government $0.039, charities $0.03, libraries $0.021, soldiers' benefits $0.017, unclassified $0.012, recreation $0.008.

ST. LOUIS FREE BRIDGE PROGRESSING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—After more than four years' delay St. Louis' free bridge is at last ashore on both ends, the eastern approach having been connected with four 27-ton girders, and efforts are now being made to complete the wagon deck, so that Mayor Kiel may announce the structure ready for business on Thanksgiving day.

Work on the free bridge was commenced in December, 1909, and it was to have been finished in two years. To date the bridge has cost $6,000,000. The first issue of bonds for $3,500,000 was in 1908; the second bond issue was for $2,750,000 for the eastern approach, and to this has been added the interest and sinking fund charges, which have amounted to about $300,000 a year. It will be another six months before the railroad deck of the bridge will be finished.

MISSISSIPPI DRY LAW DIFFERENCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

HATTIESBURG, Miss.—City Attorney D. E. Sullivan has rendered the opinion that it is not necessary for the consignee of a legal amount of liquor, signed for at the express or freight office, to personally carry the package in question to his or her home. On the contrary, a drayman, transfer agent or any other authorized person may act as the carrier once the package has been receipted for by the person to whom it has been addressed.

A Mississippi justice of the peace recently ruled that a person other than the one to whom a package of intoxicants is addressed, who carries the same away from the express or freight office is acting as an agent and may be convicted as such. The city attorney is of the opinion that such a ruling is illegal.

IOWA SOCIALISTS SELECT CANDIDATES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

DES MOINES, Ia.—Petitions have been filed with the secretary of state placing in nomination candidates for the Socialist labor party. The organization is a new one in Iowa. The party's candidate for President is Arthur Elmer Reimer of Boston and the candidate for Vice-President is Caleb Harrison of Chicago. The state candidates nominated by the party are: Arthur S. Dowler of Panora for Governor and J. Jay of Fairfield for Lieutenant-Governor.

OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE WAR FROM CAPITALS

(Continued from page one)

front, between Keleman and Buxeu, as far as Bran, our troops repulsed several enemy attacks. At Cotl (east of Caineni) an attack of our opponents was repulsed. On the remainder of the front, as far as the Danube, there were artillery and infantry engagements.

On the southern Danube front there were artillery duels.

The situation in Dobrudja is unchanged.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England, Friday—An official communique states that the British advanced south of the Ancre between Gueudecourt and Les Boeufs and also northwest of Gueudecourt yesterday, taking about 150 prisoners. During the night the Germans unsuccessfully attacked north of the Stuff redoubt. Last night, 14 raiding parties entered German trenches in Ypres and Armentieres areas, taking prisoners and inflicting considerable casualties.

Yesterday's official statement on military operations says:

South of the Ancre there is nothing to report. During the night five raids were undertaken by us in the Messines, Bois Grenier and Haisnes areas, in the course of which we took prisoners and inflicted casualties on the Germans.

Struma front: A mounted brigade in clearing the country up to the outskirts of Seres found the town strongly held by the Bulgarians.

Doiran front: Further raids on enemy trenches were carried out Tuesday night. Two advanced posts were driven in and some Bulgarian and German prisoners were taken.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France, Friday—The French forces fighting to the north of the Somme river in France made progress today in fighting west of Sailly-Saillisel, according to the official communication issued last night. South of the river there was great activity by the artillery of both the French and the Germans. The communication reports also that the Serbs, fighting in their own territory, southeast of Monastir, have repulsed Bulgarian counter-attacks and obtained a footing in the village of Brod.

The statement issued yesterday afternoon by the French war department says:

South of the Somme and in the Woevre there was reciprocal artillery activity. On the rest of the front the night passed comparatively quiet.

One of our air squadrons last night bombarded the railway station at Vigneulles with observable results.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Russia, Friday—The official statement issued yesterday says:

Three German gas attacks launched against the Russian positions in front of the Uskull bridge fortifications on Oct. 8 were unsuccessful.

The defenders maintained their positions by machine gun and artillery fire and destroyed the gas apparatus. A bridge erected by the Germans over the river Baldurka, near Belauce village, was destroyed by Russian artillery.

In the Caucasus nothing of importance occurred.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ROME, Italy, Friday—The official announcement follows:

In the valley of the Adige our batteries directed an effective fire against military depots at Rovereto and against the railway station at Calliano. An attempt of the Austrians to attack our positions in the Arsa valley was frustrated immediately. Fresh enemy counter-attacks on the northern slopes of Monte Pasubio were repulsed immediately by our troops.

The Austrians suffered enormous losses and left in our hands one cannon and a quantity of arms and ammunition.

On the Asiago Plateau a few Italian detachments penetrated enemy trenches in the Cascra Zebio region, wrecked the positions and returned to their own lines. In the direction of the source of the Vanol on Tuesday evening, after intense artillery preparation, the Austrians launched four successive attacks of ever increasing violence against our new positions on Busa Alta (Dolomites). Bersaglieri and Alpine troops, rivaling each other in courage, each time were inspired by the impetuosity of the Austrians and counter-attacked them at the point of the bayonet, compelling them to flee and capturing 37 prisoners.

On the front of the Julian Alps there were artillery duels, which were hindered during the morning by the density of the fog. The Austrians, with fresh troops, launched a series of attacks upon the most important points in the line which we had captured east of Vertobizza, on the Carso. Attacked by the fire of our artillery, they were repulsed each time, incurring very serious losses.

During the afternoon our infantry, by new and vigorous assaults, enlarged and completed the conquest of the previous day, especially in the zone of Sober, Gorizia and on the slopes of hills Nos. 343 and 144, to the east of the village of Novavilla. On the Carso we have taken an additional 1771 prisoners, including 35 officers.

In all we captured on the front of the Julian Alps from Aug. 6 to the present time a total of 30,881 prisoners, of whom 726 were officers.

Enemy aviators dropped bombs on the Asiago plateau without causing damage. One of our squadrons repeated the bombardment of the enemy position on Col Santo and returned undamaged.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

SOFIA, Bulgaria, Friday—The war office report issued yesterday says:

From Lake Presba to the Tcherna river there was weak artillery activity. In the Tcherna bend the artillery fire was more violent to the north and northeast of the village of Skochivir. We occupied the village of Brod and repulsed several night attacks.

On the Nidje slopes we chased two enemy companies which tried to advance west of Dobropolye. In the Moglenitza valley there was the usual artillery and mining activity.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

VIENNA, Austria, Friday—An official communique states in the Vulkan pass the Rumanian attacks failed. In the Brasso region the Rumanians had to retire towards the frontier passes. During the last two days 18 officers, 659 men, one heavy gun, five machine guns and much war material have been brought in. In Goergeny mountains and on both sides of Upper Maros the Rumanian resistance has been broken and the Austrians are pursuing them north of Zelotvina.

APPEAL MADE TO CARE FOR HIGHWAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LINCOLN, Neb.—R. A. Blake of Hastings, Neb., secretary of the Omaha-Lincoln-Denver Highway Association, has issued an appeal to cities and towns along the route of the highway, asking cooperation in the work of putting the road in good condition. Money derived from memberships, he says, is sufficient only for advertising and similar purposes, and each locality is asked to do its share in maintaining the route in good condition.

NATION'S BIG STAMP OUTPUT

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The annual report of the director of the bureau of engraving and printing, shows that in the year covered the bureau printed 90,000,000 sheets of United States notes and certificates, more than 83,000,000 sheets of internal revenue stamps and 109,653,858 sheets of postage stamps.

BOSTON EXHIBITIONS

Boston Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington avenue—Special exhibition of Japanese No-dance costumes; special exhibit of paintings by John Singer Sargent. Open daily from 9 to 4:30, Sunday hours 1 to 6. Admission 25 cents; Saturdays, Sundays and holidays free.

The following exhibitions are open daily free from 9 to 5 o'clock:

Arts and Crafts Society, 9 Park street—Leather work by members and varied exhibits.

Brooks Reed's gallery, 19 Arlington street—Paintings by modernists and miscellaneous works.

Charles E. Cobb's gallery, 545 Boylston street—Photographs of Scott expedition to the Antarctic.

Copley gallery, 103 Newbury street—Small works by several artists.

Doll & Richards, 71 Newbury street—Piranesi's engravings; oil and water colors by George Alfred Williams.

Fogg Art Museum, Harvard University, Broadway and Cambridge street, Cambridge—Special exhibit of drawings by Michelangelo, Raphael, Titian, Tiepolo, Botticelli, Dürer, Tintoretto and other masters from the J. Pierpont Morgan collection.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury street—General show by members.

R. C. and N. M. Vose gallery, 298 Boylston street—Paintings by modern American artists.

USE GAS THE MODERN FUEL

GAS HAS 1000 USES

OFFICE HEATING

9 Gas Steam Radiators

have been ordered for the O'Hara Leather Co., 48 South Street.

LET US FIND A NEW USE FOR YOU

Boston Consolidated Gas Company
Industrial Appliance Dept.

BAY STATE PLANS DECREASED SERVICE

Street car service on several lines of the Bay State railway is to be curtailed during the coming winter months if the public service commission approves a new schedule of trips submitted today through Robert S. Goff, vice-president and general manager of the system. The lines affected are the Malden-Revere, Lowell-Reading and Rockland-Braintree. In substance the new schedule will reduce the service from half-hourly to hourly trips.

Plans of the company for running fewer cars on these lines have been developed as a result of statements of experts in the recent Bay State rate case tending to show that these routes were "non-paying," and had a deterrent effect on the railway's revenue. In his communication Mr. Goff states that the road proposes to operate the new schedule for the Reading and the Revere lines from Oct. 22 to May 15 next. The schedule on the Rockland route would go into effect at once.

BORDER GOVERNMENT PLAN PROGRESS MADE

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Satisfactory progress was the official characterization of the negotiations of the Mexican-American joint commission. The members spent the day in further analysis of the proposed plans of governing the Mexican frontier, but there is reason to believe that at the end of the session they were yet far apart on a few of the details.

The conference will be continued today, but it was evident the conferees hope for little real advancement until after the Mexican representatives have had an opportunity to confer with Ambassador Designate Arredondo, now on his way here from Mexico City, where he was summoned by General Carranza.

COLLEGES TO TRAIN OFFICERS FOR ARMY

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Presidents of 19 colleges and universities have been called in conference by the war department preparatory to establishment of systematic methods for training reserve officers of the United States army in those institutions. They will meet at the army war college here Oct. 17. It has been estimated that the army must maintain a corps of 50,000 partly trained junior officers.

EPWORTH LEAGUE MEETING

NEWTON, Mass.—The Boston District Epworth League held its annual fall rally in the Newton Center M. E. Church yesterday. The chief addresses of the afternoon and evening were by the Rev. George Spencer of Forest Hills and the Rev. Charles L. Goodell of New York.

AMUSEMENTS

Mr. Henry Lawrence Southwick
President Emerson College of Oratory
Announces His SEVENTEENTH Annual Course of
INTERPRETATIVE RECITALS
in Huntington Chambers Hall, at 8 P. M.
October 20—"Disraeli" Louis N. Parker
CHARLES WINSLOW KIDDER
October 26—"Julius Caesar" William Shakespeare
HENRY LAWRENCE SOUTHWICK
November 3—"Lohengrin" Oliver Huckel
JESSIE ELDRIDGE SOUTHWICK
November 10—"Martin Chuzzlewit" Charles Dickens
WALTER BRADLEY TRIPP
November 17—"The Master Builder" Henrik Ibsen
AGNES KNOX BLACK
November 24—"Monna Vanna" Maurice Maeterlinck
MAUD GATCHELL HICKS
Course tickets $3; Single admission 75c

BOSTON FOOD FAIR
NOW OPEN 10 A. M. to 10 P. M.
400 Exhibits of Foods and Home Equipment; Beckman's Illustrated Travel-talks; Cooking Lectures by Sarah Dean Bradford; Teel and his Band, with Grace Hamlin and "The Spirit of '76"; Lieut. Chas. F. Gammon in Colored Picture Talks on "Wonders of China."
ADMISSION 25 CENTS

SYMPHONY HALL
FRI. AFT. AT 2:30, SAT. EVE. AT 8.
FIRST CONCERTS
Boston Symphony Orchestra
Dr. KARL MUCK, Conductor
Program—Symphony "Eroica," Beethoven. Overture, "The Corsair," Berlioz; Symphonic Poem, "Mazeppa," Liszt; "Till Eulenspiegel's Merry Pranks," Strauss.
Season Tickets, $24, $20, $16, $12.
Single Tickets, $1, $1.50, $2.00, $2.50.
AEOLIAN HALL, WEST 42nd ST., NEW YORK
THURS. AFT., OCT. 19, at 3 — Song Recital
ROSALIE WIRTHLIN

AMUSEMENTS AMUSEMENTS

Come to the National Dairy Show
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
The Greatest Show ever in New England will be held in new buildings unequaled for the purpose in America, specially constructed in a 170-acre park. One thousand best pure bred dairy cows in the world—many champions of their respective breeds. Horse Show and frolic of fun every evening. The last word in modern dairy machinery in full operation. Demonstrations of the handling of a milk supply, also of the making of butter, cheese and ice cream. Special railroad rates from all points. Every farmer, breeder and dairyman should see this wonderful show.
OCT. 12 TO OCT. 21

COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

BOSTON DEFENDS ITS BASEBALL CHAMPIONSHIP

American League Title-Holders Win Fifth and Final Game of the World's Series at Braves Field, Boston

FINAL STANDING OF THE CLUBS

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Boston Americans	4	1	.800
Brooklyn Nationals	1	4	.200

By winning the fifth game at Braves field Thursday afternoon by a score of 4 to 1 the Boston Red Sox, champions of the American league, successfully defended their world's baseball championship of 1915 at the expense of the Brooklyn Nationals, champions of the National league. This gave the Red Sox four victories to one for Brooklyn.

The Boston club well deserved to win the series as it outplayed Brooklyn in every department of the game. The fielding was more accurate, the batting was harder and more timely and the pitching was better. Brooklyn was weak at shortstop and second, two points at which Boston showed up strongly. With better fielding around second base Brooklyn would have made a much better showing.

As far as attendance and amount of money taken in was concerned, the series broke all records. Each player will receive a fine sum for his work in the five games, the players sharing in the money taken in at the first four contests. The club owners and national commission will also get large amounts as they share in all five games. A new record in attendance for a single game was made yesterday when 42,620 persons paid to get into Braves field. The former record was 42,300, made at Braves field, Oct. 11, 1915. The official figures for yesterday's game and the series follow:

FIFTH GAME

Official attendance	42,620
Total receipts	$83,873.00
National commissoin	8,387.30
Clubs' share	75,485.70
Each club's Share	37,742.85

TOTAL FIVE GAMES

Official attendance	162,359
Total receipts	$385,590.50
National commission	38,559.05
Players' share	162,927.45
Red Sox, winning share, 60 per cent	97,756.47
Brooklyn, losing share, 40 per cent	65,170.98
Each Red Sox share (22 players qualifying for full share and six for half shares)	3,910.26
Each Brooklyn share (23 players qualifying)	2,834.82

The fifth game was not a very exciting one from a spectators' point of view. Boston played with great confidence and seemed to have the game well in hand from the start. Manager Carrigan selected Shore to pitch and he gave a very fine exhibition, much better than he gave in the opening game Saturday. He allowed only three hits, all singles, and but for a wild pitch in the second inning on which Cutshaw scored from third, he would probably have had a shutout to his credit. He was given splendid support by his team mates, two errors by Scott on rather difficult plays being the only slip-ups charged to the team. Lewis and Janvrin led at bat, the first named getting a three-base hit and a single, while Janvrin made a two-base hit and a single. Gardner's stop of Mowrey's hit in the fifth inning and Lewis' catch of Merkle's fly in short left field in the eighth inning were the fielding features for Boston.

Pfeffer started pitching for Brooklyn and he stayed in the box seven innings, being taken out in the eighth to let Merkle bat for him. Boston made six hits and all of its runs off him. Olson's two errors were a big factor in the scoring of the two runs in the third inning while a wild pitch was directly responsible for the run in the fifth inning. Dell pitched the eighth inning and one single was made off him. The official score:

BOSTON

	AB.	R.	BH.	TB.	PO.	A.	E.
Hooper, r.f.	3	2	1	1	1	0	0
Janvrin, 2b.	4	0	2	3	0	1	0
Shorten, c.f.	3	0	1	1	4	0	0
Hoblitzell, 1b.	3	0	0	0	13	1	0
Lewis, l.f.	3	1	2	4	1	0	0
Gardner, 3b.	2	0	0	0	0	5	0
Scott, ss.	3	0	0	0	2	3	2
Cady, c.	3	1	1	1	4	1	0
Shore, p.	3	0	0	0	2	3	0
Totals	27	4	7	10	27	14	2

BROOKLYN

Myers, c.f.	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Daubert, 1b.	4	0	0	0	10	1	0
Stengel, r.f.	4	0	1	1	0*	0	0
Wheat, l.f.	4	0	0	0	5	0	0
Cutshaw, 2b.	3	1	0	0	2	3	0
Mowrey, 3b.	3	0	1	1	1	3	1
Olson, ss.	3	0	0	0	2	3	2
Meyers, c.	3	0	1	1	4	2	0
Pfeffer, p.	2	0	0	0	0	1	0
*Merkle	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dell, p.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	31	1	3	3	24	13	3

*Batted for Pfeffer in eighth.

Innings:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Boston	0	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	x—4
Brooklyn	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—1

Two-base hit, Janvrin. Three-base hit, Lewis. Hits and earned runs, off Pfeffer 6 hits 2 runs in 7 innings; off Dell 1 hit no runs in 1 inning, off Shore 3 hits no runs. First base on errors, Brooklyn 2, Boston. Left on bases, Brooklyn 5, Boston 4. Sacrifice hits, Lewis, Shorten; Mowrey. Sacrifice fly, Gardner. Bases on balls, by Pfeffer 2, by Shore. Struck out, by Pfeffer 2, by Shore 4. Wild pitches, Pfeffer 2. Time, 1h. 44m. Umpire-in-chief, Connolly; on bases, O'Day; left field, Quigley; right field, Dineen.

S. A. R. MEETS AT PLYMOUTH

PLYMOUTH, Mass.—The Massachusetts Society, S. A. R., held its annual fall outing here yesterday. Historic places were visited and at a dinner at noon addresses were made.

Photographed for The Christian Science Monitor

Four Boston American league baseball club pitching stars of 1916

Left to Right—George Foster, H. B. Leonard, E. G. Shore and G. E. Ruth

WORLD'S SERIES AVERAGES

BOSTON AMERICANS

	G.	AB.	R.	H.	SH.	SB.	2B.	3B.	HR.	P.C.	P.O.	A.	E.	P.C.
Gainor	1	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1.000	.	.	.	.000
Carrigan, c.	1	3	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.666	3	1	.	1.000
Shorten, c.f.	2	7	.	4	1	.	.	.	.	.571	4	.	.	1.000
Lewis, l.f.	5	17	3	6	4	.	2	1	.	.352	9	1	.	1.000
Hooper, r.f.	5	21	6	7	.	1	1	1	.	.333	8	2	.	1.000
Walker, c.f.	3	11	1	3	.	.	.	1	.	.272	4	1	.	1.000
Cady, c.	2	4	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.250	11	1	.	1.000
Hoblitzell, 1b.	5	17	3	4	.	.	1	1	.	.235	68	4	.	1.000
Janvrin, 2b.	5	23	2	5	1	.	3	.	.	.217	8	16	2	.923
Gardner, 3b.	5	17	.2	3	2	.	.	.	2	.176	7	17	2	.923
Thomas, c.	3	7	.	1	1	.	.	1	.	.142	10	4	.	1.000
Scott, ss.	5	16	1	2	2	.	.	1	.	.125	9	25	2	.944
Shore, p.	2	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.000	2	5	.	1.000
Mays, p.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.000	.	4	.	1.000
Walsh, c.f.	1	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.000	1	.	.	1.000
Ruth, p.	1	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.000	2	5	.	1.000
McNally	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.000	.	.	.	.000
Henriksen	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.000	.	.	.	.000
Foster, p.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.000	1	2	.	1.000
Leonard, p.	1	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.000	.	1	.	1.000
Totals	5	164	21	39	12	1	7	6	2	.237	147	89	6	.975

BROOKLYN NATIONALS

	G.	AB.	R.	H.	SH.	SB.	2B.	3B.	HR.	P.C.	P.O.	A.	E.	P.C.
Stengel, r.f.	4	11	2	4	1	.	.	.	.	.363	3	1	1	.800
Coombs, p.	1	3	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.333	.	2	.	1.000
Johnston, r.f.	3	10	1	3	.	.	.	1	.	.300	1	.	1	.500
Olson, ss.	5	16	1	4	2	.	.	1	.	.250	9	12	4	.840
Merkle, 1b.	3	4	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.250	9	1	1	.909
Pfeffer, p.	4	4	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.250	.	2	.	1.000
Wheat, l.f.	5	19	2	4	.	1	.	1	.	.210	14	.	1	.933
Smith, p.	1	5	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.200	1	7	.	1.000
Meyers	3	10	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	.200	21	8	.	1.000
Marquard, p.	2	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.000	.	2	.	1.000
Myers, c.f.	5	22	2	4	1	.	.	.	1	.181	9	1	.	1.000
Daubert, 1b.	4	17	1	3	.	.	.	1	.	.176	40	3	.	1.000
Mowrey, 3b.	5	17	2	3	1	.	.	.	.	.176	8	15	2	.950
Miller, c.	2	8	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.125	8	3	.	1.000
Cutshaw, 2b.	5	19	2	2	.	.	1	.	.	.105	19	12	2	.939
Cheney, p.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.000	.	.	1	.000
O'Mara	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.000	.	.	.	.000
Rucker, p.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.000	.	.	.	.000
Getz	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.000	.	.	.	.000
Dell, p.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.000	.	.	.	.000
Totals	5	170	13	34	6	1	2	5	1	.200	142	69	13	.941

HARVARD TEAM IN LIGHT WORK AT THE STADIUM

Crimson Coaches Are Drilling Men for the Contest With North Carolina Tomorrow

Harvard's varsity football team is to be put through a hard signal drill on the Stadium gridiron this afternoon in final preparation for the game with North Carolina tomorrow afternoon. No scrimmage work will be given the first-string players. The Harvard coaches are anxious to make a good showing against North Carolina as it will give them a chance to compare the Crimson with Princeton, the Orange and Black having defeated North Carolina last Saturday, 29 to 0.

In a half-hour scrimmage Thursday morning the freshman team kept the varsity from scoring. The varsity had two good chances to score touchdowns, but lost them through fumbles and offside penalties. The 1920 line held well and gave the varsity backs much trouble, but the freshman backs were also unable to advance, and were frequently thrown for losses.

One of the first plays of the scrimmage was a 35-yard end-around gain by Harte, but this was offset by the loss of the ball when R. Horween '18 punted over the goal line. W. F. Robinson '18 made a fair catch of F. C. Church '20's punt and then successfully made a 20-yard pass to T. C. Thacher '18. Neither side was able to gain much after this and both resorted to an exchange of punts, until on the last play of the scrimmage Willcox broke loose for a 40-yard run around left end and crossed the freshman goal line only to be called back because he had been forced outside the side lines.

Varsity team B was then sent in against the second team and scored once on a touchdown by R. H. Hitchcock '19. M. Wiggin kicked the goal. The second team nearly scored at one time, but were held at team B's five-yard line.

MARSTON LEADS FIELD IN PLAY AT SHAWNEE CLUB

SHAWNEE, Pa.—M. R. Marston of Baltusrol led a large field in the qualifying round of the annual fall golf tournament over the course of the Shawnee Country Club Thursday. Conditions were fine for the play and 80 golfers started. Marston was the only player to break 80, the Baltusrol star turning in a card of 78.

R. G. Worthington of the home club finished second with two strokes higher than Marston. The two played together, and going out it looked as though Worthington might win the medal, for although each was out in 42, the Shawnee golfer was playing the steadier game. Coming in, however, Marston was playing almost faultlessly. The summary:

FIRST SIXTEEN

	Out	In	Ttl
M. R. Marston, Baltusrol	42	36	78
R. S. Worthington, Shawnee	42	38	80
Alexander Coles, Shawnee	42	41	83
H. B. Newton, Frankford	41	42	83
W. A. Phillips, Baltusrol	44	42	86
H. B. McFarland, Jr., Huntingdon Valley	50	37	87
N. H. Maxwell, Aronimink	42	46	88
G. W. Elkins, Jr., Huntingdon Valley	42	46	88
A. W. Westney, Atlantic City	42	46	88
W. H. Davis, Lakewood	46	44	90
Samuel Allison, Midland	47	44	91
J. B. Canby, Jr., Merion	45	46	91
J. R. Fraser, New York Golf	47	45	92
N. Tilden, Jr., Huntingdon Valley	44	48	92
L. N. Schoonmaker, Forest Hill	49	43	92
F. J. Allsopp, Forest Hill	45	48	93

EXETER ELECTS CRANE CAPTAIN

EXETER, N. H.—A ballot, taken by mail, as regards players in last year's Phillips Andover Academy game not now in school, has resulted in the election of D. L. Crane '18 of Tampa, Fla., as Exeter's football captain to succeed J. F. Wehner of Everett, Mass., now in Germany.

Crane entered Exeter Academy last fall and quickly won an assured place on the eleven. Throughout the Andover game he played effectively at left tackle.

JAMES DUFF IS LEADER IN THE ARCHERY MEET

NEWTON, Mass.—The annual fall championship meet of the Eastern Archery Association will come to a close this afternon when the men finish their second York and American rounds, while the women finish their second Columbia and National rounds.

The tournament opened Wednesday morning and the men engaged in York and American rounds, while the women took part in National and Columbia rounds. Mrs. B. P. Gray of Newton was the leader in the National round with 53 hits for 247 points. Miss Cynthia Wesson was second with 49 hits and 209 points. In the Columbia round this order was reversed, with Miss Wesson getting 67 hits for 347 points and Mrs. Gray getting 70 hits for 326 points.

In the men's rounds James Duff of Jersey City led in both, getting 90 hits for 394 points in the York round and 87 hits for 517 in the American round.

NATIONAL ROUND

	Hits	Points
Mrs. B. P. Gray	53	247
Miss Cynthia Wesson	49	209
Miss Norma Peirce	48	186
Mrs. F. L. Wesson	25	179
Miss Stella Ives	34	138
Miss N. True	34	130
Miss Ruth Brewer	19	69
Mrs. T. H. Uzzell	19	49
Mrs. A. Shepherdson	11	45
Mrs. J. P. True	1	5

COLUMBIA ROUND

Miss Cynthia Wesson	67	347
Mrs. B. P. Gray	70	326
Miss Nathalie True	55	282
Miss Dorothy Smith	57	246
Miss Stella Ives	38	197
Mrs. A. Shepherdson	32	130
Mrs. T. H. Uzzell	29	115
Mrs. F. L. Wesson	24	84
Miss Ruth Brewer	20	70
Mrs. J. P. True	14	48

YORK ROUND

James Duff	90	394
F. I. Peckham	81	360
A. Shepherdson	63	269
C. T. Switzler	63	255
G. P. Bryant	62	248
C. E. Dallin	53	201
L. C. Smith	52	200
Rev. C. I. Cole	42	176
S. W. Wilder	44	174
H. A. Ives	42	142
T. H. Uzzel	35	115
Ellis Spear	27	115
J. C. Bushong	32	114
J. McOwen	24	94
S. E. Hale	28	90
J. P. True	22	70

AMERICAN ROUND

James Duff	87	517
A. Shepherdson	83	483
F. W. Frentz	82	432
F. I. Peckham	79	415
C. T. Switzler	79	389
S. W. Wilder	79	409
L. C. Smith	79	381
H. A. Ives	76	356
Rev. E. T. Cole	56	260
F. J. Lightbody	70	282
J. McOwen	58	270
S. E. Hale	56	260
T. H. Uzzell	58	244
Ellis Spear	63	237
J. C. Bushong	54	226
J. P. True	44	192

ANNAPOLIS MEN ARE PREPARED

ANNAPOLIS, Md.—Defensive work in solving Pittsburgh formations marked most of the football practice at Annapolis Thursday afternoon. There was no real scrimmaging for the varsity backfield, the ball being given to the scrub, which was sent through plays the Pittsburgh elevens have been using this season.

While the Annapolis team has come back strongly and its defeat of Georgetown last Saturday proved a great encouragement to its supporters, the feeling prevails at Annapolis that tomorrow's contest against the Pennsylvanians will probably be the hardest contest of their whole season short of the West Point game.

SEMI-FINALS OF PROFESSIONALS' GOLF TOURNEY

J. M. Barnes of Whitemarsh Valley and W. C. Hagen of Rochester Continue to Win

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Semi-final round matches are scheduled for today in the first annual professional match-play golf tournament of the United States on the links of the Siwanoy Country Club. J. M. Barnes of Whitemarsh Valley and W. C. Hagen of Rochester, the two favorites to meet in the final round, are still left in play, Barnes being scheduled to meet William Macfarlane of Hudson River in the upper half of the draw today while Hagen will play John Hutchinson of Allegheny in the lower half.

Barnes won his way to the semi-final round Thursday by defeating T. L. Kerrigan of the home club 3 to 1. This was the feature match. They finished their morning round all even and Barnes did not win until the thirty-fifth hole, when he sank a long putt for a 3, ending the struggle by 3 and 1.

Hagen was not forced to show his best in his match with J. J. OBrien, of Mansfield, Ohio, and had an advantage of 9 up at the end of the morning round. It was the first day since the tournament began that Hagen showed his best game and he registered a 74 in the morning and continued in the afternoon round at about the same speed, finally sweeping his opposition aside at the ninth hole by a margin of 10 and 9.

MacFarlane had a good match with John Dowling of Scarsdale, who was not content by being 3 down in the forenoon and fought his way back to even terms at the tenth sole in the afternoon. Dowling fell off after this, however, and MacFarlane was able to pull out the match by a 2 and 1 victory. The summary:

THIRD ROUND

J. M. Barnes, Whitemarsh Valley, defeated T. L. Kerrigan, Siwanoy, 3 and 1.

William Macfarlane, Hudson River, defeated John Dowling, Scarsdale, 2 and 1.

W. C. Hagen, Rochester, defeated J. J. O'Brien, Mansfield, 10 and 9.

John Hutchinson, Allegheny, defeated Cyril Walker, Wabash, 4 and 3.

BETHLEHEM IS WINNER AGAINST NEW BEDFORD MEN

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—Bethlehem appeared in New Bedford Thursday in the first of three games which are being played in this section and carried off the victory by three clear goals, scoring all of their points on New Bedford in the first 15 minutes of play. Ratican, the center forward, made two of the scores, while Pepper scored the third point for the winners.

From that time on New Bedford held their own, keeping Bethlehem scoreless for the remainder of the game. In the second half Greer of Boston, who was appearing in his first game of the season for New Bedford, featured with Dixon in the defense. The summary:

BETHLEHEM	NEW BEDFORD
Duncan, g.	g., Haworth
Fletcher, r.b.	r.b., Greer
Ferguson, l.b.	l.b., Dixon
Murray, r.h.b.	r.h.b., Hague
Campbell, c.h.b.	c.h.b., Beardsworth
Morrison, l.h.b.	l.h.b., Bostron
McKelvey, r.o.f.	r.o.f., Klemm
Pepper, r.i.f.	r.i.f., Hodson
Ratican, c.f.	c.f., Wilson
Forrest, l.i.f.	l.i.f., Shaw
Fleming, l.o.f.	l.o.f., Britton

Score, Bethlehem 3. Goals, Ratican 2, Pepper. Referee, William Taylor, Pawtucket. Linesmen, Norse for New Bedford, Spalding for Bethlehem. Time, 45m. halves.

PICKUPS

This year was the sixth that the championship has been won by four games to one.

The American league has now won the world's championship eight times to five for the National.

Wheat was the Brooklyn outfielder to have a fielding chance yesterday. He had five putouts to his credit.

Only five flys were knocked to the Boston outfielders yesterday and the three hits made by Brooklyn were singles, showing how nicely Shore was pitching.

Unless he changes his decision, Manager Carrigan of the Red Sox has taken part in his last professional baseball game. He has been very successful with the Boston club.

Shore of the Red Sox pitched the best game of the series and was also the only pitcher to win two games. Coombs gets the credit of being the only winning pitcher for Brooklyn.

That was a splendid gathering of fans at Braves field yesterday. It set a new record for attendance at a baseball game and no doubt more would have been there had they been able to get into the park.

The Boston clubs still hold their record of never having been defeated in a world's series. The Red Sox have now held the title four times and the Braves once. No other club has won the championship more than three times.

Seven members of the Boston team did not get into the world's series lineup. They were Gregg, Jones, Wyckoff and Pennock, pitchers; Agnew, catcher; Barry, second base, and Wagner, utility infielder. There were six Brooklyn players who did not get in. They were Mails, Appleton, Colby, Colwell, Robinson and Hickman.

BOSTON PLAYERS RECEIVE SHARES FROM BIG GAMES

President Lannin States Baseball Club Is Not for Sale and Foster Announces Retirement

This was a busy day at Fenway park not only for the officials of the Boston American league baseball club, but also for the members of the world's championship team. The final work on the world's series was straightened out and the players either left the city for their homes or prepared to do so at an early date.

The players assembled in the club house shortly before noon. They held a secret session at which the division of th world's series money was decided upon.

At noon an official from the trust company where the world's series money was deposited appeared at the field with a check made out to Manager W. F. Carrigan for $97,754.47. After being photographed with the check, Manager Carrigan and the trust company official went into a private session with the players in the club house at which individual checks were made out to the various players. The players also received their last checks for salary from the club.

There were 26 players who shared in the money and 21 of them receivevd $3826.25 each. The other five, Walsh, Gregg, Wagner, Wyckoff and Pennock, divided the rest of the money.

Third Baseman Gardner leaves tonight in his automobile for Quebec, where he will make a short stay.

President J. J. Lannin stated that there was no truth in the statement that he was going to sell the club. He said that he intended to continue to own it and was not even considering a question of sale. He also declined to make any statement regarding the dismissal of E. L. Riley as secretary of the club.

Pitcher George Foster stated after the meeting that he was going home to Bokoshe, Okla., and that he would not again play professional baseball. He owns a farm there and will henceforth devote his time to that.

DARTMOUTH MEN READY TO MEET M. A. C. ELEVEN

HANOVER, N. H.—The last Dartmouth football scrimmage before the Massachusetts Agricultural College game took place Thursday on Alumni field. The first and second teams did the playing, and only one touchdown was made. This came as a result of a forward pass by Thielscher, who by clever dodging eluded the secondary defense of the second string.

Duhamel was not in the play, his place having been taken by Liman, the back, whose line bucking this season has been of a very high order. Cotton did not participate in the scrimmage.

Trier, who has lately been playing left tackle, but who can play equally well on both sides, was shifted to right tackle and Healy was put in at left tackle. Healy's showing on the line was on the whole creditable. The second string backfield was made up of Ponder, Huntington, Edwards and R. Holbrook.

Little is known of the Massachusetts Agricultural College team, and while they usually come to Hanover with a good team, it is generally supposed that Dartmouth will be able to put up with any offense that the M. A. C. may use. The line-up will in all probability be the same as that which faced Lebanon Valley last Saturday. Cannell, according to his showing this week, is very apt to start the game.

HARVARD TRACK MEET NEXT WEEK

Plans have been made for a fall handicap track meet at Harvard University to be held Friday afternoon, Oct. 20. All regulation events will take place and all men in the college, including freshmen and unclassified students, may compete. Books will be placed in the locker building in which men are to sign up for their respective events. All men taking part in this meet must take strength tests before the day of the event.

There will be no interdormitory track meet this fall, but a similar meet will be held in the spring, when the graduates cup will be awarded to the winning dormitory. An informal meet with the Massachusetts Institute of Technology will be held Oct. 27, on Technology field, in which all college undergraduates may compete.

YACHTSMEN GET SEASON PRIZES

QUINCY, Mass.—The annual dinner and cup night of the Squantum Yacht Club was held at the clubhouse here Thursday night. Commodore L. J. Jobin presided at the presentation exercises.

The commodore's cup for boats of class D, the cape cat class, was awarded to the Elmira, owned by Dr. H. A. Jones; the vice-commodore's cup for boats in class I was awarded to the Reina, W. P. Carshick, owner; a ship's clock, offered by the regatta committee for boats of class K, was awarded to the Tern, owned by C. E. Benton; a ship's compass for boats in class X, was awarded to the J. J., owned by J. J. Farrell, and the Merrymount cup was awarded to the Winnin C., W. R. Cole owner.

GOLFERS OUT IN FORCE FOR MANY HOLIDAY EVENTS

A. H. Goodale Wins Cup at Wollaston—Garland Takes First Honors

Golfers in and around Boston, and in fact all over the state, took advantage of the fine conditions Thursday to take part in the many holiday tournaments held at the various clubs. In many cases the play will be practically the last of the season, and the entry lists were for the most part large. Some good scores were turned in and some excellent matches brought out.

A. H. Goodale won the cup for the best gross score in the play for the treasurer's trophy over the course of the Wollaston Golf Club from a big field with a medal score of 75. W. H. Hunter and A. P. DeVaga tied for the best net trophy with cards of 70. F. C. McLaughlin turned in a card of 86—24—62 and won the medal handicap play at the Newton Golf Club.

A handicap medal play for a holiday trophy was the event at the Brae-Burn Country Club. The best card of the day, 88—18—70, was turned in by W. B. Snow. Ladies and gentlemen's events featured the play at the Concord Country Club. The morning play at Woodland was a medal handicap event in two divisions. W. H. Garland, with a card of 87—12—75, won the honors in class A, while the class B winner was P. R. Kenney, whose card read 96—20—76. In the afternoon a four-ball match was won by C. S. Lancaster and C. Skehen, with a card of 71.

One of the largest fields of the year took part in the various events at the Albemarle Golf Club. In the morning there was a medal handicap tourney which was won by W. Blanchard with a card of 88—24—64. The afternoon round was also medal handicap, but in two classes, W. S. Woodaman winning in class A with an 87—16—71, and class B going to a tie between H. B. Sherman and G. A. Savage, each with a card of 93—24—69.

D. J. P. Wingate was the winner of the best gross in class A, 18-hole medal play match, at the Winchester Country Club. R. V. Bean and W. M. Mason were tied for best net. Handicap medal play was the feature at the Belmont Spring Country Club, with an unusually large holiday crowd taking part in the tournament. I. W. Small won best gross and net honors went to A. H. Marchant.

A. N. Crosby, playing with an allowance of three strokes, finished 1 down for the best score of the day in the handicap versus par play at the Chestnut Hill Golf Club.

YALE SQUAD HAS FINAL PRACTICE BEFORE CONTEST

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Yale's final scrimmage practice before the Lehigh game tomorrow was taken Thursday, the varsity scoring once during 20 minutes of play. They drove half the length of the field for their touchdown, using only Legore and Jacques of the backs for dogged gains in rushline attacks.

Jacques made the touchdown, and Legore kicked the goal. Captain Black, Galt and Jacques then retired, but all are expected to be in prime condition for tomorrow.

Halfback Bingham also returned to practice, and will start the Lehigh game. Visiting varsity coaches were Theodore Lilley, Paul Veeder, Stuart, Dewitt Cochrane, James Reilly, Douglass Bomeisler and P. Francis.

OSPRAY II. WINS THE FINAL RACE

Ospray II. was the winner of the final race of the South Boston Yacht Club Thursday in the elapsed time of 1h. 27m. 38s. and the corrected time of 1h. 17m. 38s. The Radient was second and the Eleanora third. In the evening the winners of the various classes were presented their prizes in the assembly hall of the club.

W. D. Lane was awarded the former Commodore J. F. Burke trophy for winning the championship of the season. Vice-Commodore Lane's trophies went to the owners of the Gadfly, S. O. Gookin, and the power boat Beachcomber, owned by Shepheard and Peterson. The rear-commodore's trophies went to the Sintram, owned by Green and Sheaton, and the powerboat Badger, owned by F. Sterling.

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PHILIPPINE PROTEST MADE ON BLACKLIST

Cargo Marked "To Order" as Protection to Banks Is Held Up by Allies' Authorities

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MANILA, Philippines—It is understood locally that the insular government of the Philippine Islands has asked the Washington authorities to forward a protest against the action of Great Britain in placing certain neutral firms on the so-called blacklist, known officially as the statutory list, and more particularly at the action of the port authorities in the British ports of Penang, Singapore and Hong Kong in holding up neutral vessels and ordering them to discharge all cargo destined for Manila consigned to firms on the blacklist.

A still stronger protest has been formulated against the action of the foregoing port authorities in confiscating or detaining temporarily all cargo manifested "to order," holding same until the ultimate consignee should prove that he was not on the blacklist. This has resulted in great delay and confusion to local business houses, more especially the Spanish.

It has been customary in the past to consign cargo "to order" on most export shipments for purposes of convenience. These shipments are usually financed through the banks and some bank at the export point pays for the goods in cash on presentation of a draft on the ultimate consignee by the seller. Upon payment of this draft the documents, permitting delivery of the shipment, are handed to the purchaser, but should he fail to pay the draft the bank desires to be in a position to receive the goods and sell them for their own account to avoid loss. This they could not do if the goods were consigned directly in the name of the purchaser, so they have the bills of lading made out "to order" and indorsed like a check by each bank that handles them.

On such shipments it is impossible for anybody to know to whom the cargo is really consigned, so that the English have, in the last few months, fallen into the way of taking all such cargo off the ships that touch at their ports and leaving it to the ultimate consignee to satisfy them that he is friendly to the allied cause.

As between the demands of the bank that bills of lading be made out to protect them from loss, and the demands of Great Britain that even cargo from a neutral port to a neutral port on a neutral ship shall show the exact consignee, the Manila importers are much exercised. It is hoped that the British authorities will lessen their demands so as to accept bills of lading made out as usual "to order," with the addition, very often found on such bills even before the war of a direction to notify a certain firm in Manila, ostensibly the ultimate consignee.

In the case of cargo held at Hong Kong taken from British ships, the owners of the vessels have agreed to pay all costs of transshipment and storage caused by the action of the port authorities, but neutral vessels refuse to do so, and as the British authorities refuse to stand the expense, they place the responsibility on the Manila importers.

Switzerland, not having a consul in Manila, is represented by a local importer of Swiss nationality. He is said to have been listed on the statutory list by his colleague, the British consul, and the Swiss government is understood to have made a vigorous protest against this action.

The local community of German business men is taking full advantage of the resentment of the business community against these aggressive trade measures of the Allies in an attempt to sway public opinion in favor of the Central Powers. The American papers are, like their fellows in the United States, largely pro-Ally, but the ablest Spanish paper, El Mercantil, and the church organ, Libertas, are strictly pro-German.

Blacklist Relaxation

Ineffectiveness of Results Achieved Said to Be Reason

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Officials here in touch with Philippine affairs say that cable advices indicate a relaxation of the British blacklist measures, particularly in respect to retention of goods on neutral ships bound from and to neutral ports. That this has resulted from the protests of merchants in the Philippines seems less likely than that the measures which were being enforced were accomplishing nothing effective so far as the war was concerned, and the measures were, it is believed, doing much to alienate sentiment which inclined toward the Allies' cause.

How the retention of goods worked may be explained something like this, it is stated: A Philippine merchant on the blacklist ordered goods in New York and, after, say, three months, found that he could not get them as they were detained in Hong Kong. He thereupon ordered the goods in Japan and got them, the net result being delay to the merchant, loss of trade by United States firms, loss of freight by British ships, resentment at British administration of the trade restrictions and no permanent effect on the business done by Germans in the Philippines.

Cable dispatches are understood to indicate that Philippine dissatisfaction with the administration of the trade restrictions is markedly decreasing.

NORTH CAROLINA HIGHWAYS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

RALEIGH, N. C.—The improved highways in North Carolina have increased over 500 per cent in 12 years, said to be the largest increase in any state in the nation.

REAL ESTATE

The New England Trust Company, as trustee, and Albert S. Bigelow have jointly transferred to the Old Dominion Copper Company a two-story brick stable property at No. 326 Newbury street, Back Bay. The parcel is taxed on the basis of $20,000, of which $8900 applies on the 2530 square feet of land.

An estate in Charlestown belonging to the Edward A. McLaughlin executors et al., has been sold to Timothy F. Callahan. It consists of a four-story brick house and 1723 square feet of land, located at No. 40 Mt. Vernon street. The entire tax value is $7300, with $1700 of it on the land.

SOUTH SHORE PROPERTY SOLD

Mrs. Edith F. Woods of Cambridge, has sold her summer home situated in Pembroke, on Forest street, containing 11 acres of land, an 8 room house, garage and poultry house. Annie R. Cook of Dorchester who takes the title will make extensive improvements and occupy as a summer home. George W. Hall, 60 State street, was the broker.

DORCHESTER AND ROXBURY

Papers have gone to record whereby title to the brick block situated 624 to 638 Washington street, Dorchester, has changed owners. The property includes 10,862 square feet of land and the total valuation is $30,000 of which the land is taxed $10,900. Lewis Ogden was the grantor and Annie Gemmel the buyer.

Harris J. Nelson has purchased 4000 square feet of vacant land on the corner of Washington street and Aspinwall road, from Ada M. Wood. This land is assessed as a whole with adjoining land, at 75 cents a foot.

Title to the brick block of stores numbered 405 to 411 Blue Hill avenue corner of Devon street, Roxbury, has this day been transferred from Simon Katz to Morris Goldberg. There is an area of 4075 square feet of land valued at $2400, also made part of the total $7400 assessment.

BUILDING NOTICES

Among the most important permits issued today and posted in the office of Commissioner O'Hearn were the following to construct, alter or repair buildings. The location, owner, architect and nature of work are given in the order published:

Bradford av., 62, ward 23; A. L. Killam; brick garage.
Train st., 39, ward 20; A. S. Buckler; brick garage.
Dunlap st., 37, rear, ward 19; H. C. Vackert, M. Olson; brick garage.
Upland av., 5, ward 20; H. Cohen; brick garage.
Regent st., 91, ward 13; R. C. Archbishop of Boston; C. A. Creco; brick convent.
LaGrange st., 481, ward 23; M. M. McDermond, H. R. Duffie; frame dwelling.
Milton st., 120, rear, ward 20; James J. Murrin; frame garage.
Cambridge st., 393-95, ward 25; J. Cohen; alter stores.
Linden Park st., 126, ward 13; Boston Belting Co.; alter mfg.
River st., 1275, and 1265 Hyde Park av., ward 24; Thomas F. Fallon, W. A. Harding; alter stores and offices.
Washington st., 3094, ward 15; M. H. Grenhood; alter stores and tenements.
Court st., 109-115, ward 5; H. M. Pitman; alter theater.

CLAIMS MADE FOR SUFFRAGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The New York State Woman Suffrage party calls attention to the following statement by Mrs. E. D. Knight, president of the California Federation of Woman's Clubs:

"Suffrage has raised the status of woman in California, has changed man's attitude towa her, causing an increased deference, and increased valuation of her words. There has been a marked increase of interest in the woman's point of view, not only by individuals but by organizations. Women have quietly studied political issues, plied their male relatives and friends with questions (to which nothing but straight answers are accepted) and have shown a surprising aptness for fulfilling the duties of citizens, as well as a keen intuition where the measurement of candidates for office was concerned. Suffrage has increased woman's opportunity; it has put a refining influence around the polls; it has strengthened the family bond."

FILIPINOS MEET MONDAY IN CONGRESS

MANILA, P. I.—The first Philippine Congress, consisting of a Senate and a House of Representatives, created by the Philippine "Independence" bill, will convene in Manila on Monday next. For the first time the non-Christian tribes will be represented in the legislative branch, Governor-General Harrison having confirmed the appointments to the Senate of Hadju Butu, representing the Moro province, and Joaquin D. Luna, a Christian Filipino, representing the mountain province.

ARGENTINE CABINET ANNOUNCED

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—Dr. Hipolito Irigoyen assumed the presidency of the republic yesterday and Palagio Luna took office as Vice-President. The new cabinet is announced as follows: Minister of the interior, Ramon Gomez; foreign affairs, Carlos Becu; justice, Jose Salinas; finance, Domingo Salaberry; agriculture, Onorio Pueyrredon; war, Elapdio Gonzales; marine, Francisco Alvarez Toledo; public works, Pedro Torello.

FLORIDA ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—Following a meeting of the trustees of the Anti-Saloon League of Florida it was announced that the headquarters committee had been authorized to select a new superintendent in place of Kent Pendleton of Tampa, whose term of office, according to the announcement, has expired.

TRAINS SOON TO CROSS MOUNTAINS BY ELECTRICITY

By November it is expected that electrically operated trains will operate over the entire length of the electrified section of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad, carrying passengers from Harlowtown, Mont., to Avery, Ida., a distance of 440 miles, in 15 hours, including all stops.

The route crosses three mountain ranges in the Rockies and encounters one 2 per cent grade 21 miles long and a 1 per cent grade 49 miles long. The length of haul, which approximates the distance from New York to Buffalo, is six times as great as that of any trunk line now operating with electric locomotives. The zone of electrification includes 36 tunnels, one of which is a mile and a half long.

This electrified zone through the Rockies is said to be the most extensive steam railroad electrification project yet attempted. More than half the work on it is now complete and freight and passenger trains are being regularly operated by electricity over 220 miles of track.

Equipped with eight electric motors, each locomotive is able to exert a far greater pulling effort than the most powerful freight or passenger steam locomotive ever built. The electric passenger locomotives can haul a train weighing 800 tons at an average speed of a mile a minute on straight, level track, while the freight locomotives will haul a 2500-ton train up a 1 per cent grade at a speed of 16 miles an hour.

By the adoption of the regenerative braking system it is estimated that the road will save 15 per cent in the total power consumption. This saving is due to the fact that with regenerative braking the motors of the locomotives become electric generators which absorb the energy of the descending train and convert it into electricity, thus restricting the train to a safe speed on the down grade and at the same time returning electric power through the trolley for the use of other trains. The descent of a grade under this system is smooth and easy and in marked contrast to that of a train controlled by air brakes.

The power supply for the road is generated by falling water in the Missouri river at Great Falls. This electricity replaces the tons of coal formerly used by heavy engines, and does away with dust, cinder and smoke, all of which marred the pleasure of the traveler in viewing some of the most beautiful scenery of the Rockies.

"LOOTIONARIES" ABOUT SHANTUNG STOP BUSINESS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—That upon the close of the European war a general overhauling of affairs in the far east will be necessary is the opinion expressed by the Rev. W. M. Hayes of Tsingchowfu in a letter sent to the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions. The missionary bases this opinion on observations of conditions in and around Shantung in July of this year, and says:

"Here the people are suffering much hardship, along the railroad zone, at the hands of the lootionaries; the term is used advisedly (July, 1916), for loot is clearly what the revolutionaries are after, and I understand the real revolutionists of the south do not acknowledge them.

"In this city we are protected by the government troops. For six weeks and more the larger business houses and many of the smaller shops have been compelled to close their doors to prevent the soldiers from buying 'on tick,' which is only a polite way of requesting the merchants to hand over their goods for nothing. It looks very much as if on the close of the European war there would have to be a general overhauling of affairs in the far east."

FEDERAL ROAD AID READY FOR CALIFORNIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—California is the first state in the Union to receive federal aid in construction of roads under the good roads act passed recently by Congress. Of six definite projects submitted by the California state highway commission five have just been approved by the federal office of public roads and rural engineering of the department of agriculture and the government's money, to be used with state funds in building these roads, has been made available. Federal road inspectors and supervisors are now on the work and construction is going forward.

Comprehensive road construction plans have been submitted to the federal office of public roads by Arizona, and plans for specific projects have been submitted by New Hampshire, Connecticut, New Jersey, and Idaho, but only the California projects have as yet been approved. Under the sec-

HARVARD AWARDS THE TOPPAN PRIZE

Dr. Clarence Henry Haring '07 was awarded the Toppan prize of $150 for an essay on "Trade and Navigation between Spain and the Indies Under the Hapsburgs," at the last meeting of the Harvard faculty on Tuesday. Prof. Guy S. Ford of the University of Minnesota and Prof. William McDonald of Brown were the judges. The Bennett prize of $75 was awarded to Sydney Zanditon '17 for a thesis on "The Railway Wage Problem." The judges were Arthur D. Hill of Boston and Ernest M. Hopkins, now president of Dartmouth

SHIPPING NEWS

The schedule of transatlantic and transpacific sailings as well as the mail sheet will appear in The Christian Science Monitor only on Wednesdays hereafter.

The U. S. torpedo boat destroyer Warrington sailed for Norfolk, Va., yesterday for two weeks target practice. While the Warrington is gone the U. S. torpedo boat destroyer Reid is doing neutrality duty in conjunction with the U. S. torpedo boat destroyer Henley.

About 2500 tons of iron pyrites were brought here today on the Russian steamer Hesperus from Huelva, Spain, leaving Huelva Sept. 27. After discharging the cargo of iron ore at the Bradley Fertilizer Works in Weymouth, Mass., the steamer will load a large cargo at Boston for Manchester.

Mackerel arrivals at the fish pier today include these schooners: Monarch with 7000 mixed fresh, Pythian 17,000, Ethel 12,000, Helen B. Thomas 10,000 medium and small, On Time 7000 small, Volant 30,000 mixed and 35 barrels of salt, George Hudson 12,000 small, Evel Thompson 30,000 mixed. Wholesalers at the fish pier today are asking these prices per pound for fish: steak cod, 9½@18¾c; market cod, 5@8½c; haddock, 3½@4½c; steak pollock, 3¾@4½c; large hake, 5c; small hake, 3½c; steak cusk, 3¾c; mackerel, 8¾@9¼c. Groundfish arrivals at the pier today included the steamers Swell, which brought 73,1000 pounds, Heroine 32,600, and these schooners: F. J. O'Hara 78,000, Ellen & Mary 43,-100, Josie & Phebe 3,600, Georgiana 4000, Quintal 4000.

With 7000 pounds of fresh halibut and 80,000 fresh and 10,000 pounds of salt fish, the schooner Avalon arrived at Gloucester this morning and immediately began discharging the fare.

After being detained five days because of the proximity of a German submarine to this port, the British steamer Great City sailed sometime last night for St. Nazaire, France, following the Leyland line steamer Memphian, which took her departure earlier in the evening for Manchester, Eng. The American steamer Kansan, pulled out from Mystic docks this morning and started for Genoa, Italy and St. Nazaire, France.

About 50 men employed on the Kansan refused to sail at the last minute today, delaying the vessel a few hours until other help could be employed. When it left the dock notice was given that the steamer would delay at quarantine not getting under way until tonight.

The British steamers Lord Cromer, under charter to the Cunard Steamship Company and the Wilson liner Marengo are expected to sail today for Liverpool and Hull, Eng., respectively, the Marengo going by way of New York.

It is reported that a fleet of British warships is now cruising along the European steamship lanes in an endeavor to protect the shipping of the Allies. The pilot who brought the Russian steamer Hesperus in this morning reported seeing a fast British torpedo boat destroyer across the mouth of the bay yesterday. It is reported here today that the British ambassador at Washington sent word to the British consul-general at this port today that steamers ready for sea might proceed.

The United States coast guard cutter Androscoggin has been dispatched from Boston to search for the wreck of the Dutch steamer Bloomerdijk, one of the vessels sunk by the German U-boat last Sunday from three to five miles east of the Nantucket lightship.

PORT OF BOSTON

Arrivals

Strs Bay View, Maker, Sewall's Point; Harvey H. Brown, McLean, Norfolk; Indian, Nickerson, Philadelphia; Malden, Brown, Baltimore; Massachusetts, Crowell, New York; Belfast, Rawley, Bangor, Me.; City of Rockland, Hathorne, Bath, Me.; Gov. Dingley, Linscott, Portland, Me.; Nacoochee, Dizer, Savannah.

Tugs Calvert, Harrington, towing barges Hatteras, Maryland, and Coal Dale; Chas P Greenough, Nalty, towing barges Bawabik and Edith; Carlyle, Derrickson, Philadelphia, towing barges Leesport, Richardson and Lincoln; Essex, Miller, Rockland, towing barges Allentown and Haute; F E Richards, Miller, Rockland, towing barges R & R L Co Nos 1, 4 and 6; Germantown, Camp, Philadelphia, twg barges Lucifer, Manitawney and Draper; Gwalia, Johnson, towing barges Portsmouth, Emily; Perth Amboy, Pavker, towing barges 766, 784 and 782; Tamaqua, Isaacson, Philadelphia, towing barges Hammond, Mingo and Buck Ridge; Nellie, Greenwood, Sandwich, towing ltr Viva.

Cleared

Strs Governor Cobb, Ingalls, Yarmouth, N S; Calvin Austin, Wentworth, Eastport via Portland; Powhatan, Chase, Baltimore via Newport News; Massachusetts, Crowell, New York; Belfast, Rawley, Bangor; City of Rockland, Hathorne, Bath; Governor Dingley, Linscott, Portland; Nacoochee, Dizer, Savannah.

CANADA TO HAVE AN AEROPLANE FACTORY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Ont.—The Canadian government has announced the establishment of an aviation school and areoplane factory in Canada under the supervision of the imperial munitions board. The British government will release a sufficient number of Canadian aviators in the army in Flanders to act as instructors. The output of the aeroplane factory during the war will be taken by the British government.

MANUFACTURERS ADVISED TO PLAN FOR EXPORT TRADE

U. S. Commercial Attache at Berlin Says Germany Will Be Big Market at End of War

Edwin W. Thompson, commercial attache of the United States legation at Berlin, is in Boston advising New England manufacturers and exporters to be prepared, at the close of the European war, for the greatest peacetime export trade in manufactured articles this country has ever known.

"The import trade of Germany alone after the war will be more than double what it was prior to the outbreak of hostilities," said the commercial attache this morning in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "Germany will have to fill up her storehouse at the free ports of Hamburg and Bremen, which have been almost emptied. She will need food stuffs for immediate consumption and vast quantities of raw materials to get her industries under way once more.

"Cotton, copper and grain will be big imports in Germany, but these raw materials are things on which the least profit is made, and any nation ready to supply the demands for manufactured articles will make the most profit on their goods. The Germans will be obliged to import more manufactured goods than ever before in their history. They will not have any of their own, although they were one of the largest manufacturing nations of the world before the war, until the raw materials permit the manufactures to once again get going.

"Boots, textiles, cotton seed and vegetable oils, and machinery—all these things and more will be needed there, and New England should be ready to help supply the demand.

"Manufactories that now are running at full tilt on war orders—shoes, for instance—when war orders cease can continue to manufacture but divert their product from the armies to private concerns throughout the civilized world, especially to the dealers of those countries which today are blockaded. These blacklisted nations, it should be remembered, constitute almost an entire continent, and they will be hungry for goods, the neutral nations who are cut off as well as the belligerents.

"Plants manufacturing rifles and ammunition should see to it that they can switch to the manufacture of constructive articles when peace is declared. They might make typewriters, automobiles, steam engines, anything—there will be a market for them. These are the things we must work up a trade for—manufactured goods—our other goods, raw materials and food stuffs sell themselves, the countries abroad will be shouting for them.

"Out of every $100 worth of goods exported before the war from this country, the very small amount of $32 worth were manufactured articles. Germany had a percentage of $65 in manufactured goods in every hundred. That is the class we want to get into.

"New England manufacturers are deeply interested in the after-war trade question, and I am advising them to be ready to flop on to the biggest peace trade in the world. There should be no letdown in the manufacturing industries at all."

Mr. Thompson, who arrived in Boston yesterday and will remain for several days, has been busy since the moment of his arrival. Many big manufacturers called this morning to discuss the topic of European trade after the war with him at the office of the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce, Customhouse, where he can be seen by appointment. A luncheon was given in his honor by the Chamber of Commerce this noon.

IDAHO PLAN OF EDUCATION IS NATIONAL MODEL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

BOISE, Ida.—Idaho as a state has an organized system of education by which all school thought is focused under one command, one governing board which holds every course of study, sustained by common taxes, under its supervision. The Idaho system, now in the fourth year of its operation, stands unique among educational systems in its authority to handle an educational problem in any and all phases of school work. It is essentially a system and among educators is known as the Idaho plan.

The Idaho plan provides that a unity of school affairs shall be maintained by bringing all school interests under the supervision of one single board of education, which acts as a governing board for the six state educational institutions, including the university, two normal schools, the technical institute, the industrial training school and the school for the deaf and blind, and also exercises general supervision over the public elementary and high schools. The board is appointive in character and is composed of business men. It selects a commissioner of education, who, with the superintendent of public instruction, adminsters the state's educational matters.

TARGET PRACTICE BEGINS

Target practice by the Massachusetts naval militia on the U. S. S. Kearsarge starts today off Cape Cod and continues for a three-days contest. The Kearsarge arrived at the range yesterday afternoon and checked the course. The sub-caliber work began this morning. Capt. William B. Edgar, the battalion commander, has invited Governor McCall, Lieutenant-Governor Coolidge and members of the executive council to be his guests, and it is hoped that they will arrive at the course by Saturday afternoon.

DR. ROMULO S. NAON URGES FRATERNITY IN BOSTON SPEECH

Urging upon the republics of the American continent a fraternal solidarity and appealing to all Americans to recognize the existence of a continental aspiration Dr. Romulo S. Naon, ambassador to the United States from Argentine Republic, delivered the chief address at Boston's fourth annual Pan-American meeting held in Symphony hall last night. Mayor James M. Curley presided at the gathering, which ended the municipal celebration of Columbus day.

Dr. Naon briefly pointed to the lessons to be learned by the nations on the American continent from the European struggle, the subject of his address being "Pan-Americanism." Continuing he said:

"Neglect in the consideration of the factors which have produced the crisis, for the purpose of avoiding them in the organization of our international policy in America, would be, if not criminal on our part, at least a manifestation of organic inconsistency, a demonstration that our countries or our governments are as yet unprepared to comprehend the mission that is destined for us in the concert of the nations of the world.

"At the present hour it is for us, the countries far removed from the scene and aloof from the interests in the midst of which the European dissensions have been growing until this terrible climax, to take up the arduous but glorious task of reincarnating modern civilization.

"But to do this it becomes essential to readjust the system of our political ties; to correct, until they are made to vanish, the causes of possible disagreement; and finally, to cement American solidarity, founding it upon the only immovable base in the relations of countries—that is to say, upon the maintenance of the principles of right, of justice and of reciprocal tolerance.

"It is necessary that all of us be convinced of the existence of a continental aspiration, of an aspiration which can be fulfilled only by the effort of each nation in the full exercise of its undisputed and indisputable political sovereignty, applied spontaneously and wholly to the realization of the common task."

STATE-OWNED CHILE RAILWAY LOWERS RATES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VALPARAISO, Chile—Important reductions in railroad rates in the Cabildo section of the north have recently gone into effect. The system is state owned, and the lower rates are principally due to carefully made studies such as subsequently may be given to rates on other lines; so the present reductions may have a wider significance than appears on the surface. The new rates, markedly lower for both passenger and freight service, are in many cases, only 50 per cent, or less, of the old rates.

The reductions are interesting as an example of responsiveness of the management of the state-owned lines to public demand. The twenty-seventh and twenty-eighth of June, the National Society of Mining received telegrams from Chañaral, Copiapó, Cabildo and other mining centers, soliciting the society's assistance in studying railway tariffs on the north central system and in presenting to the government official in charge an appeal for lower rates for the benefit of the mining industry.

SENOR ANCIZAR TRANSFERRED TO BUENOS AIRES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Don Roberto Ancízar, chargé d'affaires of Colombia, has been notified by his government of his transfer to Buenos Aires, where he will be minister of Argentina and Chile and, possibly, accredited also to Paraguay and Uruguay. He will leave the United States in a week or so to take up his new post, which is in the city of his residence before entrance into his country's diplomatic service.

Senor Ancízar came to the United States at the time negotiations were being begun for the treaty between Colombia and the United States to recompense Colombia for Panama by the payment of $25,000,000. The treaty, although reported by the foreign affairs committee, with a few changes, was not acted upon by the Senate. It is expected, however, that it will be ratified at the short session.

MAINE REFERENDUM ON SUFFRAGE OPPOSED

PORTLAND, Me.—After the convention of the Maine Woman's Suffrage Association, which opened yesterday, had listened to an address by Owen Lovejoy of New York on the referendum, Mrs. Robert T. Whitehouse of the legislative committee reported against seeking to obtain a referendum vote in Maine.

She asserted that the federal amendment resolution would be adopted within a year, after which it would only have to be adopted by the Legislatures of the several states. She believed that suffrage in Maine would be opposed by powerful interests, if an attempt were made to submit it to a referendum.

ARMOR PLANT HEARINGS CLOSED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Secretary Daniels closed hearings Thursday on the location for the government armor plant. He expects to reach a conclusion as to the site within a month.

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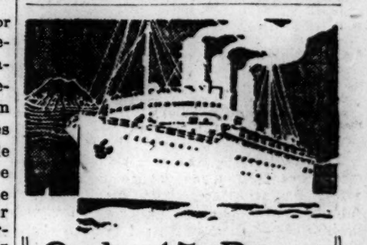

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WEST INDIES TO APPROVE SALE

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico—A delegation of six men from the Danish West Indies islands, who were chosen by the colonial councils of the islands at the request of the parliamentary sales committee in Copenhagen, have left here by way of New York for Denmark to report to the committee regarding sale of the islands to the United States. The delegation has been instructed to recommend the sale.

BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

STOCK MARKET TONE BECOMES UNEVEN AGAIN

Early Strength Is Followed by Weakness and Irregular Price Movements — Gulf Common Feature in Boston

The New York stock market displayed general strength at the opening today, and as trading progressed prices rose further. Some substantial advances were scored by standard rails, and United States Steel common moved up more than a point. Norfolk & Western and Rock Island were particularly strong.

Specialties were features. The International Mercantile Marine issues went considerably higher, and American Locomotive, Central Leather, Columbia Gas, National Biscuit and Mexican Petroleum were among stocks to go up more than the average. American Can, American Hide & Leather common, American Smelting and Crucible Steel were other leaders.

Punta Sugar continued a feature of the Boston stock market dealings. It advanced a point in the first few minutes today.

Both lists continued strong late in the first half hour.

The volume of trading during the first half of the session on the New York exchange was smaller than for the corresponding period on Wednesday. The tone, however, continued confident. Some substantial advances were recorded before midday. Ohio Cities Gas was conspicuous. After opening up 3¼ at 81⅝ it sold well above 83. Western Maryland preferred again was in demand. It opened up ⅜ at 50⅜ and went to 52. National Biscuit opened up ½ at 127½, rose to 130½ and dropped 2½ before midday. Consolidated Gas at 139 was up ⅞ at the opening. It moved up nearly 4 points further. Columbia Gas opened up 1⅝ at 43, improved to 44¼ and fell back under 43. American Can and Continental Can were strong. Marine gained 2 points to 38 and the preferred, after opening up 1⅜ at 105½, sold well above 109. Norfolk opened up 1⅛ at 133⅞ and rose nearly 3 points further before midday.

Gulf common was the local market feature toward midday. It opened up 1¼ at 86½ and advanced 4 points further. American Zinc and Butte & Superior were in moderate demand and recorded gains.

A quiet and heavy tone prevailed in New York at the beginning of the last hour. Many early gains were wiped out in the afternoon trading. Gulf common gained another point on the Boston exchange before receding.

NAVAL STORES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A sharp upward movement was reported in the naval stores market yesterday when following an advance to 44¼c in turpentine at the opening in Savannah local factors raised their prices to 47c per gallon, says the New York Commercial.

Rosins—Trading in the rosins is still relatively quiet. Holders are maintaining prices for the common to good strained varieties on the basis of $6.25 per barrel. These quotations are for graded rosins per barrel ex-yard New York: Graded B $6.25, D $6.35, E $6.40, F $6.65, G $6.70, H $6.75, I $6.85, K $6.80, M $6.85, N $6.85, WG $7.15, WW $7.25.

Tar and Pitch—A fair demand is coming out on these products. Kiln burned grades are being held on the basis of $7.50 per barrel and retort tar at $8. Finest grades of pine pitch are held at $4.75 per barrel, while other grades of pine pitch are offered at $4@4.25 per barrel.

SAVANNAH, Ga.—Thursday's market: Spirits of turpentine firm at 44½c; sales, 210. Rosin firm; sales, 1821; WW, $6.35; WG, $6.30; N, $6.22½; M, $6.22½; K, $6.20; I, $6.15 @6.20; H, $6.15@6.20; G, $6.25; F, $6.25; E, $6.10; D, $6.05; B, $6.02½.

New York total sales, 868,500 shares; $4,556,000 bonds.

WEATHER

Official predictions by the United States weather bureau

BOSTON AND VICINITY

Rain tonight; Saturday fair, increasing southwest to west winds.

For southern New England: Rain tonight; Saturday partly cloudy; cooler in western Massachusetts and Connecticut. For northern New England: Rain tonight, Saturday cloudy, probably local rains in Maine; cooler Saturday in Vermont.

Storm warning: Disturbance over Ontario moving east. Strong southwest winds this afternoon and tonight, shifting to west and northwest by Saturday.

TEMPERATURES TODAY

8 a. m.	56	10 a. m.	65
12 noon	66	2 p. m.	65

IN OTHER CITIES

(8 a. m.)

Albany	56	New Orleans	70
Buffalo	52	New York	58
Chicago	58	Philadelphia	56
Cincinnati	64	Pittsburgh	52
Denver	38	Portland, Me.	52
Des Moines	48	Portland, Ore.	42
Jacksonville	66	San Francisco	52
Kansas City	54	St. Louis	62
Nantucket	54	Washington	56

ALMANAC FOR TODAY

Sun rises	5:54	High water,	
Sun sets	5:06	12:12 a.m., 12:27 p.m.	
Length of day	11:12	Moon rises, 6:06 p.m.	

LIGHT VEHICLE LAMPS AT 5:36 P. M.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York stock exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale
Alaska Gold	12½	12½	12⅝	12½
Allis-Chal	24⅝	24⅞	24½	24½
Allis-Chal pf	80¼	80¼	80	80
Alaska Ju	7	7	7	7
Am Ag Chem	79¼	79⅜	79¼	79¼
*Am B Sugar	97¾	97⅞	96	96
Am Can	59¼	60⅛	58¼	58¼
Am Can pf	113	113	113	113
Am Car Fy	65	66	63½	63⅝
Am H & L	14	14⅛	13¼	13¼
Am H & L pf	71½	73	70	70½
Am Ice Sec	28½	28½	28	28
Am Linseed	23¼	23⅜	22¾	22¾
Am Lins'd pf	55	55¼	54	54
Am Loco	77½	77½	75	75
Am Smelt'g	108⅜	108¾	105¼	105¼
Am Smelt pf	116½	116½	116⅜	116⅜
AmSSecA pf	95½	95½	95½	95½
Am Steel Fy	60	60	59	59
Am Sugar	115½	116⅛	113	113¾
Am Sugar pf	119½	119½	119½	119½
Am Tel & Tel	133	133	132⅞	132⅞
Am Woolen	50	50	48⅝	48⅝
Am Wool pf	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
Am Writ pf	34⅛	34⅜	34	34
Am Zinc	47⅛	47⅛	45¾	45¾
Am Zinc pf	77	77	77	77
Anaconda	92⅜	92⅞	90⅝	90⅝
Atchison	105¼	105½	105⅛	105⅛
Atchison pf	100½	100½	100½	100½
At Gulf ctf	86½	91¾	86½	91¾
At Gulf pf ctf	65	65	64½	64½
Bald Loco	83	84	79⅝	79⅞
Balt & Ohio	87	88	87	87⅛
B & Ohio pf	76	76	75⅞	75⅞
Barrett Co	160	162¼	160	162¼
Beth Steel	530	540	530	540
BF Goodrich	73	73	72	72¼
Brook R T	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾
Brook Un	133	133½	133	133½
Bruns Term	9¼	10	9¼	9⅜
Butte & Sup	64	64	61¾	61¾
Cal Petrol	23⅞	23⅞	22¼	22¼
Cal Petrol pf	52¾	52¾	49½	49½
Can Pacific	176	176½	175⅞	175⅞
Ct Leather	77¾	80	76⅜	76½
C Leather pf	114⅛	114⅛	114⅛	114⅛
Chan Motor	104½	104½	104½	104½
Ches & Ohio	66	66⅜	65⅛	65⅛
CM & St Paul	95	95¼	94½	94½
CM & St P pf	127½	127½	127½	127½
Chi RI & Pac	22	23⅝	21⅞	22½
Chi & G West	13⅜	13⅜	13	13
C & G West pf	39¼	39¼	38	38
Chile Cop	20¾	21¼	20¾	21¼
Chino Cop	53½	53⅞	52⅝	52⅝
CCC & St L pf	84⅜	84⅜	84⅜	84⅜
Col Fuel	53¼	53¾	51¼	51½
Col Gas & El	43	44¼	39¾	40¼
Col South	34	34	33	33
Col So 1st pf	61	61	61	61
Con Can	104¼	106	102½	102½
Con Gas	139	142¾	139	140½
†Con Gas Balt	116½	116½	115⅞	115⅞
Corn Prod	16	16	15⅝	15⅞
Corn Prod pf	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝
Cruc Steel	83	84	79½	79½
Cuban C Sug	64⅛	65	63⅛	63⅜
Cuban CS pf	96	96½	95⅞	95⅞
Denver	18¾	18¾	18	18
Denver pf	42¾	43	41¼	41¼
El Stor Bat	66	67	66	67
Erie	38⅛	38⅝	37¾	37¾
Erie 1st pf	53½	55	52¾	52¾
Gen Electric	175⅞	177	175¼	175¼
Granby Min	90½	90½	89	89
Gt Nor Ore	41⅜	42¼	40⅞	40⅞
Gt Nor pf	118	119	118	118
Green Can	50½	50½	50	50
Gulf Sta 1 pf	99	99	99	99
Harv Cor	78	78	78	78
Harv of NJ	116	116	116	116
Ill Central	107½	107½	107	107
*Inspiration	64	64⅜	61⅜	62
Inspiration Csh	66⅛	66⅛	64⅞	64⅞
Int C Cor pf	74⅝	74⅝	75½	74½
Int Mer Mar	36¼	38	36	36½
I Mer Mar pf	105½	109¼	105	105⅝
In Nickel Ct	50½	51½	50¼	50¼
In Paper	36½	38½	36½	36½
In Paper pf	97¾	97¾	95¾	95¾
Kan City So	28	28¼	26⅝	26⅝
Kan C So pf	60¾	61⅝	60¾	61⅝
Kelley Tires	74½	78½	76	76
Kenne Cop	52⅜	52½	51	51¼
Laclede Gas	108	108¾	108	108¾
Lack Steel	87	87	85⅞	85⅞
L E & W pf	44½	44½	44⅝	44½
Lee R & T Ct	43	43	42⅛	42⅛
Lehigh Val	84	86	83⅝	83⅝
Long Island	34	34	34	34
Loose Wiles	17	17	17	17
L-W 1st pf	81⅞	81⅞	81⅞	81⅞
Louis & N	136½	136½	136½	136½
Max Motor	88⅜	89½	86½	86½
Maxwell 2 pf	56	56	56	56
Mex Petrol	107½	108	106	106
May Co	66⅞	66⅞	66⅞	66⅞
Miami	37⅜	37¾	37¼	37¼
MSP & SSM	124½	124½	124½	124½
M & St L	28	28¼	27¾	27¾
Mo K & T	4⅜	4½	4⅜	4½
Mo Pacific	5⅛	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞
Mo Pac Ct	5⅛	5⅛	5	5
Mo Pac wi	24½	24½	24	24
Mo Pac wi pf	52½	52½	52½	52½
Nat Biscuit	127½	130½	127½	128¼
Nat Enamel	27¾	27¾	27	27
Nat Lead	68½	68½	67⅛	67⅛
Nevada Con	21⅜	21⅜	21⅛	21⅛
NY A Brake	158	158	155	155
NY Central	108⅜	108¾	107½	107½
NYC & St L	54	54	54	54
NYC & SL 1 pf	75	75	75	75
NYNH & H	60⅝	61	60½	61
Norfolk So	24½	24½	24½	24½
N & W	143⅞	146¾	143⅞	144⅝
North Am	68¾	68¾	68¾	68¾
North Pac	111	111⅜	110¾	110¾
O Cities Gas	81¾	83¼	80	80⅝
Ont Silver	6⅝	6⅝	6½	6½
Pacific Mail	25	25	24¾	24¾
Penn	58⅛	58⅛	57¾	57¾
Peoples Gas	112	113	112	112
Phila Co	41	41½	40¾	40¾
Pitts Coal	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾
Pitts Coal ctf	36	37⅛	35⅜	35⅜
Pitts Steel pf	105½	105½	104	104
Pressed St	66	67¼	64⅞	65⅝
Press S pf	104	104	104	104
Public Ser	130	130	130	130
Pullman	170	170¼	170	170¼
Qcksilver pf	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
Ray Con	25	25⅛	25	25
Reading	106⅞	108⅜	105⅛	105½
Repub I & S	72⅞	73½	69	69½
Rep I & S pf	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾
Ry Steel Sp	52	52¼	50	50⅛
Seabd A L	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼
Seabd A L pf	39½	39½	38	38
Shat Ari	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝
Sloss Shef	59	59	55	55
Studebaker	132¼	133¼	128⅝	139¼
So Pacific	100½	100¾	99¾	99¾
So P R S	208	208	205	205
So Ry	28½	28¾	27⅛	27⅜
So Ry pf	68¾	68¾	67½	67½
Stnd Mill	99½	99½	97½	97½
St L & S F wi	17⅞	18¾	17⅞	18
St L S W pf	43	43	43	43
Tenn Cop	22⅛	22⅛	21½	21½
Texas Co	221¼	223	220¼	220¼
Texas Pac	13	13	13	13
Third Ave	57⅛	57¾	57⅛	57¾
Underwood	108	108	108	108
Union B & P	11½	11⅞	11¼	11½
U B & P pf	62	62	61½	61½
Union Pac	147¾	149	146½	146⅝
Union Pac pf	83	83	83	83
United Fruit	160	160½	159	159
U S C I P	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾
U S S & R	72⅝	72¾	71½	71½
U S S & R pf	51⅛	51⅛	50¾	50¾
U S R & R	1⅜	1¾	1⅜	1¾
U S Rubber	59¼	59¼	58	58
*U S Rub pf	112¼	112⅜	112	112
U S Steel	110⅝	111⅜	108⅜	108¾
U S Steel pf	120⅜	120¼	120	120
Utah Copper	93⅛	94	92½	93¼
V-C Chem	41⅝	41⅞	41⅝	41¾
V I C & C	56½	56½	54	54
Wabash	15⅛	15¼	14¾	14¾
Wabash pf A	52⅜	53	52	52
Wabash pf B	29⅜	29½	29	29
W Maryland	30¾	31⅜	30¾	31
W Myland pf	50⅜	53¼	50⅜	53¼
West Union	100½	101	99¾	99¾
Westinghse	72	72⅜	70⅝	70⅝
W & L E 1st pf	7½	7½	7½	7½
Willys-Over	45	45	43½	43⅝
W-O pf	103	103	102⅝	102⅝

*Ex-dividend.

RAILWAY POINTS

The New Haven attached special parlor car equipment to the Gilt Edge express from South station at 5:30 last evening for the accommodation of the national commission and press representatives en route to New York city.

Luther S. Hutchins of pneumatic tower No. 1, South station, accompanied by Mrs. Hutchins is spending a leave of absence at Bourne on Cape Cod.

An efficiency committee, consisting of 35 employees of the Boston division, New Haven road, has been organized with Superintendent F. S. Hobbs at the head.

The Boston & Maine provided special service from Durham, N. H., to Boston and return last evening for New Hampshire State College football team and 200 student followers.

Three Pullman tourist sleepers and baggage car, occupied by 110 United States recruits and their effects, passed through Boston today en route from Columbus, O., to New London, Conn., via the Boston & Albany and New Haven roads.

Tufts College football team occupied special Fullman parlor car equipment attached to the New Haven road's Shore Line express from South station at 3 o'clock this afternoon en route to New York city.

The New York, Chicago & St. Louis private car No. 26, occupied by assistant to President A. M. Johnson and party, passed through Boston over the Boston & Maine system today en route from Oakland, Me., to Cleveland, O.

The American Express Company received at South station of the Boston & Albany this morning a shipment of Columbia river salmon loaded in passenger equipped refrigerator cars for the Boston market.

Harvard second football team and followers occupied reserved equipment attached to the Fitchburg road's Chicago express from North station at 1:01 o'clock this afternoon en route to Ayer, Mass.

A large shipment of auto bodies in American Express Company's service passed through Boston over the New England lines today en route from Amesbury, Mass., to New York.

LONDON METAL PRICES

LONDON, England—Metal prices are quoted as follows: Spot copper £123, futures copper £118 10s, electro copper £142 10s. Sales spot 25 tons; futures none. Spot tin £180 17s 6d, futures tin £181 7s 6d, straits tin £181. Sales spot tin 50; futures 150 tons. Spot lead £30 10s, futures lead £29 10s, spot spelter £56, futures spelter £51 10s.

BAR SILVER PRICES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Commercial bar silver 67⅞c, up ⅛c.

LONDON, England — Bar silver 32¼d., up ⅛d.

BOSTON STOCKS

BOSTON—Following are the transactions on the Boston Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales:

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale
Ahmeek	104	105	104	105
Alaska	12	12⅜	12	12¼
Allouez	68	68	68	68
Am Ag Ch	80¼	80¼	80	80
Am Ag Ch pf	101¼	101¼	101	101
Am Sugar	113⅞	113⅞	113⅞	113⅞
Am Sugar pf	119	119	119	119
Am Tel	133	133	132½	132½
Am Wool pf	97½	97½	97½	97½
Am Zinc	46½	47½	45¼	45½
Am Zinc pf	77	77¼	77	77¼
Anaconda	92½	92⅞	91	91
Ariz Com	11¾	12	11⅜	11⅜
Atl Gulf & WI	86½	91¾	86½	90⅞
Atl Gulf pf	64⅛	65¼	64⅛	65
B & A	181	181	181	181
Boston & Ma	45	45	45	45
Bos-Prov	210	210	210	210
Butte & Bala	2⅛	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛
Butte & Sup	64	64	63	63
Cal & Ariz	74½	74¾	74	74½
Centennial	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾
Con & M cl 2	100	100	100	100
Cop Range	66½	67	66	66
Daly West	3	3	3	3
East Butte	14⅝	15	14⅝	14¾
Edison Elec	237	237	237	237
Fitchburg pf	77	77	77	77
Franklin	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
Green-Can	50	50	50	50
Hancock	14	14	14	14
Indiana	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
*Inspiration	62⅞	62⅞	62⅞	62⅞
Isl Cr Coal	44	44	44	44
Kerr Lake	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
Keweenaw	6⅞	7	6¾	7
La Salle	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
Maine Cent	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾
†Mason Val	5	5	5	5
Mass	15	15	15	15
Mass Elec pf	34½	34½	34¼	34¼
*Mass Gas	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾
Mass Gas pf	82	82	82	82
Merg'thaler	162¼	162¼	162¼	162¼
Michigan	3¾	3¾	3½	3½
Mohawk	91¾	92¼	91	91¾
Nevada Con	21½	21½	21½	21½
NE Cot Yarn	27	27	27	27
New Eng Tel	129	129	128½	128½
New Idria	14	14	14	14
Nipe Bay Co	144	144	144	144
Nipissing	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
North Butte	20¾	20¾	20½	20½
No Sco Steel	133	133	133	133
N Y N H & H	61	61	60⅛	60⅛
Ojibway	1½	1½	1½	1½
Old Dom	69⅜	69⅜	69	69
Pullman	170⅞	170⅞	170⅞	170⅞
Punta Sugar	57	57½	55½	55½
Quincy	89¼	90	89¼	90
Ray Con	25	25	25	25
Reece But	16	16	16	16
Reece F M	4	4	4	4
Santa Fe	2	2	2	2
Shannon	9¾	9¾	9½	9½
South Lake	5½	5½	5½	5½
S Utah M & S	27c	27c	25c	27c
Superior	15	15	15	15
Sup & Boston	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
Swift & Co	171	173	170	171
Swift rts wi	11	11	10	10¾
Tamarack	40½	40½	39	40
Torrington	60½	60½	60½	60½
Trinity	7½	7½	7¼	7¼
Tuolumne	74c	74c	70c	70c
United Fruit	159	160¼	158½	158½
US Smelt	72½	72¾	71	71
US Smelt pf	51¼	51½	51	51⅛
U Shoe Mac	57	57	56	56¾
U Shoe M pf	30	30	30	30
US Steel	110¾	111⅜	108½	108½
U S Steel pf	119¾	119¾	119	119
Utah-Apex	3⅞	4	3⅞	4
Utah-Cons	14¾	14¾	14½	14½
Utah Copper	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾
Utah Metal	7½	7½	7¼	7½
Ventura	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
West End	58	58	58	58
West End pf	76	76	76	76
West Union	100	100	99¼	99¼
*W H McEl	100	100	100	100
Wolverine	46	46	46	46

*Ex-dividend †Ex-rights

BONDS

	High	Low	Last
A Ag Ch 5s '24	100¼	100¼	100¼
A Ag Ch 5s '28	103	103	103
Am T & T 4s	92⅜	92⅜	92⅜
A Tel cv 4½s	112¼	112¼	112¼
Chic Junc 5s	101¾	101¾	101¾
K F S 6s	109½	109½	109½
M Ga 4½s '31	95	95	95
N E T 5s 1932	102	101¾	101¾
Swift & Co 5s	101⅝	101½	101½
Westn Tel 5s	101¼	101	101¼

SUBMARINE AFFAIR AFFECTS IRON

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Activity of German submarines off New York has threatened to cut off American munitions shipments, supplies, etc., and puts the iron and steel industry in a muddled state, says the Daily Iron Trade, which continues: Pittsburgh pig iron and coke markets continue to climb upward. New York metal markets show signs of stampede through sinking of European vessels laden with munitions. The new season's tinplate price is named at $6 a box by one independent maker.

MARINE INSURANCE CHEAPER

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Some individual marine insurance underwriters accepted business Wednesday afternoon at 2¼ per cent for transatlantic cargoes, making a drop of 50 per cent since Tuesday.

PROVISIONS

United States Daily Market Report

Telegraphic reports to the local office of markets and rural organization of the United States department of agriculture shows the markets througout the country yesterday had a slow demand in grapes, peaches and onions, while the demand for apples and potatoes was moderate. Grapes sold in a draggy market with a slow demand in New York and Pittsburgh. In Philadelphia and St. Louis apples sold in a fair market with a good demand but in New York and Pittsburgh the market was dull and the demand slow.

Potatoes sold in steady market with a moderate demand in Pittsburgh and Chicago. There was a slow demand in New York. The demand for peaches in Pittsburgh and New York was slow. New York had a draggy market with a slow demand for onions while the market in Philadelphia was firm with a moderate demand.

Arrivals

Str Indian, Philadelphia, 115 boxes macaroni and 50 boxes prunes.

Str Powhatan, Norfolk, 130 baskets beans and 1020 bags peanuts.

Metropolitan steamers from New York, 10 boxes grapefruit, 8 crates pineapples, 104 boxes oranges, 15 packages figs, 84 boxes raisins, 1089 boxes macaroni.

Boston Receipts

Today, apples 3804 bbls 6697 bxs, cranberries 616 bbls, peaches 1539 bskts, cantaloupes 3 cars, oranges 104 bxs, grapefruit 51 bxs, lemons 336 bxs, California deciduous fruit 28 cars, pineapples 8 crts, grapes 328,539 bskts 23,713 carriers, raisins 7733 bxs, figs 578 pkgs, peanuts 1020 bags, potatoes 34,931 bush, swet potatoes 1960 bbls, onions 11,878 bush.

Boston Poultry Receipts

Today 3591 pkgs, last year 3518 pkgs.

Boston Wholesale Prices

Flour—New wheat spring patents, $8.75@9.40; special short patents, $9.50@9.75; fancy, $10; spring clears in sacks, $7.10@7.75; winter patents, $7.75@8.25; winter clears, $7.10@7.75; winter straights, $7.25@8; Kansas patents in sacks, $7.90@8.40.

Corn — Spot No. 2 yellow, $1.02; No. 3 yellow, $1.01½; for shipment, No. 2 yellow, $1.01@1.01½; No. 3 yellow, $1.00½@1.

Oats — Spot No. 1 clipped white, 60c; No. 2 clipped white, 58c; No. 3 clipped white, 57c; for shipment, fancy 40 lbs, 58@58½c; fancy 38 lbs, 57½@58c; regular 38 lbs, 56½@57c; regular 36 lbs, 56@56½c.

Millfeed — Middlings, $31.25@35; spring bran, $28.50@29; winter bran, $28.75@29.25; mixed feed, $30@33.50, red dog, $39; cotton seed meal, $38.50 @40.50; linseed meal, $33.15; stock, feed, $33.50; oathulls, $18.50, alfalfa meal, $26@27.

Cornmeal and Oatmeal—Granulated cornmeal, $5; bolted, $4.95; bag meal, $1.90@1.92; cracked corn, $1.92@1.94; oatmeal, rolled, $5.90; cut and ground, $6.49.

Hay—No. 1 grade, $20@22; No. 2 grade, $17@18; No. 3 grade, $15.50@16; stock, $14@15; alfalfa, $17@21.

Straw—Oat, $9@10; rye, $14@15.

Beans—Car lots, choice pea, $5.50@5.60; red kidneys, $5.75@5.85; yellow eyes, $4.25@4.50; Scotch green peas, $3.90@4.10; California small white, $5.75; Canadian peas, $2.75@2.85; lima beans, 6½c lb.

Potatoes—Maine, $2.75@2.85 per 2-bu bag; sweets, $2.25@2.37½ bu.

Onions—Native, $1.50@1.75 bu; Conn valley per 100-lb bag, $2@2.25; Spanish, $3.75@4 per 120-lb case.

Butter—Northern creamery extras, 36@36½c; western firsts, 34@34½c; western creamery extras, 35@35½c.

Eggs—Choice hennery and nearby, 45@46c; eastern extras, 42@43c; western extras, 40@41c; western prime firsts, 35@36c; western firsts, 31@32c; storage extras, 30½@31c; storage firsts, 29@30c.

Fruits—Oranges, California, $4.50@6 per box; grapefruit, $2@2.50 half box; Porto Rico, $4@6; cantaloupes, $1.50 @2 crt; flats, 75c@$1; peaches, 75@90c bskt; grapes, pony bskts, Concords, 10@13c; Niagara, 10@13c; Delaware, 17@20c; pineapples, $2.75@3.75 per crt; cranberries, $1.50@1.75 crt, $3.50@5.50 bbl; Damson plums, 20 @25c per 8-pound bskt; casaba melons, $1.50 crt.

Apples — Gravensteins, $2.50@3.50 bbl; McIntosh Red, $2.50@3.50; Wealthy, $2@3; Pippins, Porters, etc, $1.50@2; Wolf River, $2.25@3, bu bxs 30c@$1.25.

Sugar—American and Revere refineries quote granulated and fine as a basis at 7.15c a pound in 100-bbl lots, and Revere quotes 7.25c in 20-bbl lots. Wholesale grocers quote granulated at 7.45c a pound for less than 20 bbls.

DAIRY PRODUCTS

Boston Receipts

Today—9460 tbs 7670 bxs 607,622 lbs butter, 2887 bxs cheese, 4465 cs eggs. 1915—8609 tbs 13100 bxs 490,636 lbs butter, 4738 bxs cheese, 5778 cs eggs.

New York Receipts

Today—13,033 pkgs butter, 5237 bxs cheese, 18,978 cs eggs. 1913—19,166 pkgs butter, 6557 bxs cheese, 17,983 cs eggs.

Other Markets

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 11—Egg market steady: Cases returned 27c, cases included 28c.

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 12—Butter market easy: Extras 34½c, extra firsts 33½@34c, firsts 32½@33c, packing stock 27@27¾c; receipts for two days 18,593 packages. Egg market steady: Firsts 30½@31c, ordinary firsts 28½ @39c, refrigerators 29¾@30c, dirties 21@26c, checks 20@24c; receipts for two days 14,763 cs.

NEW YORK METAL MARKET

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Metal exchange prices are: Tin, spot 42 bid, market quiet; lead, spot and October offered at 7.05, easy.

NEW YORK BONDS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the high, low and last sales today:

	High	Low	Last
Am For Sec 5s wi	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
Am T&T cv 4½s	112½	112½	112½
Anglo-French 5s	95½	95⅜	95½
Atch adj 4s	86	86	86
Armour 4½s	93¾	93¾	93¾
Atch gen 4s	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞
B & O 4s	92	91⅞	92
B & O cv 4½s	95⅞	95¾	95⅞
B & O 5s	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
Cent Leather 5s	102½	102½	102½
C B & Q 4s	98¼	98¼	98¼
C & O 4½s	91½	91¼	91¼
C & O cv 4½s	85½	85½	85½
C & O cv 5	95⅜	95	95
C & Gt W 4s	72	72	72
D & R G 4s	89½	79½	79½
Dom Can 4s '21 wi	100¼	100¼	100¼
Dom Can 5s '31 wi	101¼	101¼	101¼
Int MM 6s wi	98	97⅞	98
Inter-Met 4½s	73⅛	73	73⅛
IRT fdg 5s	98½	98½	98½
L & N 4s	94½	94½	94½
M & St L 4s	61⅞	61	61⅞
N Y Cent 4s	94½	94½	94½
N Y Cent 4½s	94⅞	94⅝	54⅞
N Y Cent 6s	114	114¼	114
N Y C 4s 1958	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
N Y C 4½s 1965	109¼	109¼	109¼
N Y Ry 5s	52½	52	52¼
Nor Pac 3s	66¾	66¾	66¾
Nor Pac 4s	93	93	93
Ore Short Line 4s	93⅞	93½	93½
P S N J 5s	92¼	92¼	42¼
Reading 4s	95¾	95¾	95¾
R I 5s	62	60½	60½
R I fdg 4s	75½	74	75½
R I gn 4s	85	85	85
So Pac 4s	86	86	86
So Pac cv 4s	88⅜	88¼	88⅜
So Pac fdg 4s	91	91	91
So Pac cv 5s	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
So Ry gn 4s	76	75	75⅞
So Ry 5s	101¾	101¾	101¾
StL&SF in wi	56	55¾	56
StL&SF gl ctf	75	75	75
StL&SF A wi	71	70⅜	70⅜
U P fdg 4s	91¾	91⅜	91¾
U P cv 4s	94¾	94¾	94¾
U P 1st 4s	97½	97½	97½
UK Gt Br 5s t rcts	99½	99½	99½
U S Steel 5s	106¼	106¼	106¼
Va-Car Chem 6s	101½	101½	101½
Western Union 4½s	96¾	86¾	96¾

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

	Opening Bid	Opening Asked	Closing Bid	Closing Asked
Registered 2s	99	...	99	...
Coupon	99	...	99	...
Registered 3s	100¼	...	100¼	...
Coupon	100¼	...	100¼	...
Reg'd 3s '46	101½	102	101½	102
Coupon	101½	102	101½	102
Registered 4s	109½	...	109½	...
Coupon	110	...	110	...
Pan Can 2s '36	98¼	...	98¼	...
Pan Can 2s '38	98¼	...	98¼	...
Pan Can 3s '61	101¼	...	101¼	...
Coupon	102	...	102	...

BOSTON CURB

	High	Low	Last
Alaska Mines	79c	79c	79c
American Oil	30c	25c	29c
Bay State Gas	14c	14c	14c
Boston Arizona	2	2	2
Boston Ely	78c	75c	75c
Boston Montana	94c	83c	85c
Butte London	70c	65c	67c
Calaveras	6¼	6¼	6¼
Calumet Jerome	1 11-16	1 1-16	1⅝
Calumet Montana	85c	70c	70c
Champion	13c	11c	11c
Chief	2	2	2
Colonial	47c	44c	47c
Columbus	58c	57c	58c
Cons Copper Mines	2¾	2¾	2¾
Crystal Copper	1½	1 1-16	1 1-16
Davis Daly	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
Deloro	98c	98c	98c
Earle Eagle	31c	31c	31c
First National Copper	4⅜	4¼	4½
Fortuna	15c	15c	15c
Gila	8 13-16	8 13-16	8 13-16
Gilpin	18c	18c	18c
Goldfield Cons	65c	65c	65c
Golden Star	1⅜	75c	1⅜
Gold Lake	17c	15c	16c
Humboldt	3	3	3
Homa Oil	80c	80c	80c
Inspiration Needles	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
Jerome Verde	2	2	2
La Rose	55c	55c	55c
Majestic	62c	56c	57c
McKinley	60c	60c	60c
Mexican Metals	32c	31c	32c
Midas	37c	36c	37c
Mojave Tungsten	4	3⅞	4
Neada Douglas	1¾	1 13-16	1¾
New Baltic, assess't pd	3	3	3
New Cornelia	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
Nixon	30c	21c	27c
Ohio Copper	24c	20c	20c
Pioneer	1 1-16	1⅜	1½
Porcupine Premier	17c	15c	16c
Portland Cement	22¼	21	21
do pref	36½	35½	35½
Rex Consolidated	29c	29c	29c
Rilla Mining	11c	10c	10c
Southwestern Miami	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
Submarine Signal	32	32	32
Success	43c	43c	43c
Truro Steel	2½	2½	2½
United Verde Ex	38¾	38	38
Zinc	75c	54c	58c

NEW YORK CURB MARKET

NEW YORK, N. Y.—New York curb market stock prices are: United West Oil 1 1-16@1 3-16; Aetna Explo 10⅞ @11¼; Ariz Copperfields 1@2; Booth 11@13; Boston & Mont 83@85; Butler Chemical 3¾@4½; Butte Copper & Zinc 7⅛@7½; Caledonia 58@60; D & A 1⅝@1¾; Emma Copper 2½@3. First Natl 4½@5, Goldfield Cons 61 @63, Grant Motors 7@8, Howe Sound 5⅛@5¼, Hupp Motors 5¼@5⅝, Insp Needles 1 7-16@1½, Jerome Verde 1 15-16@2, Jerome Victor 2⅞@3⅛, Jumbo Ext 38@41, N Y Okla Oil ⅞@1⅛, Magma 17½@18, Maxim 5¾@6. McKinley Dar 60@65; Mont Gold 91 @93; Mojave Tung 3⅞@4¼; Mother Lode 30@31; Nipissing 7⅞@8⅛; United Motors 67@67¾; Omar 55@60; Okla Prod 9⅝@9⅞; Peerless Motors 23@25; Rex 29@30.

San Toy 18@21; Sapulpa 9⅛@10; Submarine Boat 42½@43; Success 40 @42; Victoria Oil 1⅛@1¼; White Oak 4½@5; Zinc Con 4⅞@5⅛; Federal Oil 1⅜@1⅝; Cal Jerome 5-16@11-16.

STOCK TRADING IN LONDON SLOW, FEATURELESS

Tone of the Various Sections of the Market Generally Steady, However—American Shares Rule Dull

By Boston Financial News

LONDON, Eng.—Trading in securities on the stock exchange here today was slow and featureless. The tone, however, was steady in the main. Gilt-edged investment issues were irregular. The 4½ per cent war loan showed fresh buoyancy on Chancellor McKenna's pledge that stock would be afforded an opportunity of conversion into the higher interest bearing long-term loan at some time.

American shares were dull. Canadians were weak and without support on less favorable crop news from the Dominion.

Home rails were narrow and mixed. There was further liquidation of South American government bonds, chiefly from Paris. Allied bonds displayed stability. Mines were firm, especially diamonds.

Shipping shares were inclined to sag.

LONDON MARKET—12:30 P. M.

		Decline
Consols, money	58	⅛
British 4½s	95⅜	*⅜
Atchison	105⅛	..
Canadian Pacific	174⅝	1⅜
Chesapeake & Ohio	65⅝	⅛
St. Paul	94⅝	⅛
Erie	38⅝	*1
do 1st pref	52⅝	⅜
Illinois Central	106⅝	⅛
Louisville	106⅝	⅛
New York Central	107⅝	⅛
Pennsylvania	57⅝	⅛
Reading	106⅝	⅛
Southern Pacific	99⅝	⅛
Union Pacific	147½	*⅛
United States Steel	110⅝	*⅛
Exchange	4.76	..

*Advance.

CHICAGO BOARD

Reported by C. E. & G. W. Eddy, Inc.

	Open	High	Low	Close
Wheat—				
Dec	1.57⅜	1.59	1.57	1.58⅛
May	1.56⅛	1.58¼	1.56¼	1.57½
July	1.32⅜	1.34	1.32½	1.33⅝b
Corn—				
Dec	.76½	.77¼-	.76⅛	.77
May	.78⅜	.78⅞	.78⅛-	.78⅜
Oats—				
Dec	.48⅜	.48½	.48¼	.48⅜-
May	.51½	.51⅜	.51½	.51⅜
Pork—				
Oct	...	27.77	27.75	27.55
Dec	23.95	24.00	23.85	23.85
Jan	23.80	23.80	23.57	23.67
Lard—				
Oct	...	15.20	15.07	15.15b
Dec	14.27	14.27	14.12	14.15b
Jan	13.62	13.70	13.60	13.70

GRAIN MARKET

C. F. & G. W. Eddy, Inc., of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, received the following from their Chicago correspondent:

Wheat—Was unsettled with a mixed speculative trade. Some selling in response to bearish advices over the holiday, it being reported that general rains had fallen over the Argentine. Today's advices were that despite the moisture Broomhall estimated the exportable surplus this year 64,000,000, compared with 124,000,000 previously estimated and about 100,000,000 for the season just ended. Claims of a fair export business yesterday and further inquiry today.

Now said by some authorities that the British government intends to build up a fair reserve of wheat, and that their action of distributiong wheat for all Great Britain was based on the assumption that merchants would not keep normal supplies as long as there was a possibility of Russia's big surplus being unloaded.

Corn—Was irregular in sympathy with wheat. Indications favor good weather for the movement of new early corn. Some authorities maintain that this season is unlike others and that if the market is held at the present high levels there will be no decline resulting from the movement of the new corn crop. Further export demand was noted.

Oats—Moved within a narrow range and with other markets. Speculative trade and cash house dealings were mixed. Near months were relatively heavy at times.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

ST. LOUIS, ROCKY MOUNT & PACIFIC

Year ended June 30—	1916	1915
Oper revenue	$557,204	$857,759
Net revenue	451,469	443,754
Net income	333,127	332,190
Surplus	83,127	182,190
Prev surplus	1,213,608	1,048,192
Total surplus	1,296,735	1,230,382

NASHVILLE, CHATTANOOGA & ST. LOUIS

Year ended June 30—	1916	1915
Oper revenue	$12,670,683	$10,936,533
Net revenue	3,231,655	1,836,910
Oper income	2,903,144	1,516,614
Net income	2,337,513	824,622
Surplus after divs	1,297,985	25,396

COTTON MARKET

Reported by Richardson, Hill & Co.

New York

	Open	High	Low	Last sale
Oct	17.18	17.52	17.18	17.52
Dec	17.40	17.70	17.40	17.60
Jan	17.35	17.64	17.35	17.52
March	17.48	17.70	17.48	17.59
July	17.68	17.85	17.68	17.65

Spots, 17.90, up .05.

LIVERPOOL, England, 2 p. m.—Cotton futures quiet, 8 to 9 points net lower. Sales 8000 bales, including 7500 American; Oct.-Nov. 10.00d; Jan.-Feb. 10.00d; March-April 10.08½d; May-June 10.04d.

NEWS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

EXPENSES OF THE SOUTHERN RAILWAY LESS

Advantage of Income Over Charges Rises to $9,245,703 or $2,215,738 Greater Than Previous Best Record in 1913

NEW YORK, N. Y.—President Harrison of the Southern Railway says in part in the annual report:, Expenses were so controlled that they were actually less than previous year, to great advantage of income over charges, which grew to $9,245,703, or $2,215,738 more than in 1913, the previous record. Net operating income ($21,004,005) is the equivalent of a return of only 5.31 per cent on investment ($395,722,785) in railroad and equipment. There is no industry except a railroad in which so large a capital is risked for such a return in most successful year.

Problem of operating economy and method of solving it, are both reflected in following comparative statistics:

	1908	1916	Inc. %
Freight earns.	$34,171,329	$47,020,481	37.60
Tractive power of freight engines	34,900	38,112	9.2
Freight locomotive miles	17,622,105	14,366,475	*18.47
Net tons per locomotive mile	219.46	414.84	89.03

*Decrease.

On June 30, 1915, 11.65 per cent of freight cars were in bad order. During this year they were repaired or when found not to warrant repair, were retired and charged off through maintenance accounts. On June 30, 1916, there were only 1.58 per cent in bad order.

Of every dollar of revenue 4.17 cents went to taxes, compared with 3.79 in 1914, when revenues were substantially the same. Station expenses consumed 6 cents of each dollar, compared with 6.20 cents in 1914. Doubtless time was when taxes were, in fact, a contribution by railroad stockholders to government, as many taxing authorities believe they still are, but the fact is that, under regulation, railroad transportation has assumed such a public nature that taxes have become only one of the costs of the transportation service, and so are a tax on commerce to be distributed among all who use the railroads, directly or indirectly. It is almost as if a courthouse was taxed for support of the court.

It is a common fallacy that success of a railroad in the South depends on the tonnage of raw cotton. In the case of the Southern railway this year the tonnage of cotton and cottonseed and its products actually decreased 239,416 tons (14.5 per cent), due to a short crop, while tonnage of all revenue freight increased 4,375,720 tons (16.9 per cent).

The present outlook warrants the belief that the bituminous coal traffic, domestic and foreign, will rapidly expand, but the percentage of manufactured products may be expected always to exceed the coal tonnage. While we have not, in a large way, shared in the movement of munitions and supplies for nations at war, we have handled a substantial tonnage of raw materials for manufacture of munitions as well as some munitions.

A reconstruction of freight charges in the South, in conformity to amended long and short haul requirement of federal law, is in progress, under the direction of the interstate commerce commission. While some larger communities which had enjoyed benefit of the depressed rates were apprehensive of the effects of the revision, there is no evidence, after trial of more than six months, of injury to any industrial or commercial interest. It is believed that with completion of this reconstruction our people as a whole will be better satisfied than ever before with our system of rates.

Prospects are favorable for healthy growth in all lines of freight traffic during 1917. The South has had a prosperous year, and intends to have another. There is apparent that feeling of industrial and commercial exhilaration which comes to every southern man, whether or not he owns any of the staple, with the exultant repetition of "15-cent cotton."

Attention is called to division of expenses between freight and passenger traffic. While passenger trains earned an average of $1.28 per mile run, revenue from passengers was substantially $1.04 per train mile, and cost to run a passenger train one mile was $1.13, or approximately 9 cents greater $1.13, or approximately nine cents than revenue. Prevailing passenger rates are not sufficient adequately to support the character of passenger service furnished.

Investment in road increased $6,368,548, exclusive of $2,556,361 for double track on Atlanta & Charlotte Air Line. This investment represents betterments for greater economy and efficiency. Investment in equipment account decreased $3,137,619 by retirement of old freight cars. New equipment, to cost $5,633,029, contracted for but not delivered, is not yet included in this investment account. Further substantial additions to equipment should be made during coming year, to take care of expanding traffic and balance hire of equipment account.

Without taking into account loss of traffic, and cost of detouring trains, loss from damage during July was approximately $1,250,000.

BANK OF ENGLAND RATE

LONDON, England—The rate of discount of the Bank of England remains unchanged at 6 per cent

STRONG CASH POSITION OF THE RAILWAYS

Atchison and Union Pacific Particularly Well Fortified—Larger Dividends Expected

Reflecting the record-breaking earnings of the railroads during the last 12 months the treasuries of the companies are now in exceptionally strong position. The gain in cash holdings and bank deposits compared with the end of the 1915 fiscal year have been in many instances little short of astonishing.

So far stockholders have not felt the railroad prosperity in the shape of increased dividends or extras to any great extent, although in some cases dividends which were passed or decreased following the outbreak of the war have been restored. In several cases, however, increases or extras are expected within the next few months. For the most part the railroads have been disposed to utilize their big earnings in property improvements and in fortifying their position generally.

Among railroads so far reporting for the fiscal year ended June 30 last Atchison appears as one of the largest holders of cash with $44,364,922 in its treasury and deposits. This compares with $21,186,792 on June 30, 1915, and represents an increase of 109 per cent. Union Pacific, which in some quarters is expected to declare an "extra" or increase its dividend, also showed a large increase in cash, its holdings June 30 last being $24,015,475 compared with $10,304,393 at the close of the 1915 fiscal year, a gain of $13,-711,082, or 133 per cent. In Union's big holdings of securities there are also interesting possibilities.

The following tabulation shows the cash holdings and deposits of some of the principal railroads on June 30 last as compared with 1915 and 1914:

June 30—	1916	1915	1914
L & Nash.	$20,344,545	$14,155,414	$13,813,826
Frisco	6,185,321	3,913,652	1,642,566
Un Pacific	24,015,475	10,304,393	17,400,772
No Pacific	20,136,329	9,833,185	8,011,722
Atchison	44,364,922	21,186,792	20,062,759
So Pacific	17,465,105	15,589,606	18,193,379
Reading	12,131,779	4,693,445	4,138,812
Ch & N W	14,475,622	9,728,403	19,458,670
Soo Line	6,735,332	6,048,447	4,479,428
St Paul	12,635,515	15,426,097	16,745,788
Nor & W	6,961,705	7,381,534	8,009,653
Ill Cent	5,915,862	2,780,669	10,887,040
Bos & Me	8,960,177	3,942,205	2,899,035
N. Haven	5,042,265	3,786,642	6,553,252

SHOE BUYERS

Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, Oct. 13

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Akron, O—L. L. Osborne of Rollman & Co.; Essex.
Atlanta—W. F. Spaulding of Gramling Spaulding & Co.; Lenox.
Baltimore—D Brown; U. S.
Buffalo—E. F. Meister of W. H. Walker & Co.
Buffalo—J. F. Barnes of G. F. Thing Co.; Lenox.
Chicago—E. Holland and R. A. Reynolds of Sears, Roebuck & Co.; Copley-Plaza.
Chicago—J. J. Brody of Hillman's; Essex.
Chicago—W. M. Weinstein; U. S.
Cincinnati—H. C. McLaughlin of Potter Shoe Co.; Copley Plaza.
Cincinnati—H. C. Oettinger of I. Fallers & Sons; Lenox.
Cleveland—C. K. Chisholm of Chisholm Boot Shop; Essex.
Cleveland—G. W. Greber; Essex.
Easton, Pa.—O. H. Snyder and E. Eales, Jr., of Snyder Shoe & Rubber Co.; Essex.
Kansas City—K. L. and J. S. Barton of McElwain Barton Shoe Co.; Tour.
Lancaster, Pa.—Long & Davidson.
Los Angeles—E. B. Short of Broadway Department Store; Avery.
Los Angeles—E. Phillips of Stewart, Dauss & Co.; Essex.
Minneapolis—H. A. Cool; U. S.
Minneapolis—M. McMannis of the Savage Factories; Essex.
New York—J. J. Connelly; Essex.
New York—M. A. Wise; Essex.
New York—T. W. Downing and F. J. Christenson of Charles Williams Stores; Essex.
New York—W. W. Bowman of Charles Williams Stores; 113 Lincoln st.
Philadelphia—A. Gonsbery; U. S.
Philadelphia—E. M. Scattergood of G. H. West Shoe Store; Copley Plaza.
Philadelphia—J. G. Asay of J. G. Asay Shoe Co.; U. S.
Philadelphia—J. Rosner; U. S.
Philadelphia—W. A. Tompkins of Turner, Tompkins Shoe Co.; U. S.
Philadelphia—W. F. Munroe of Munroe Bros.; U. S.
Pittsburgh—Augustus Buch of A. Buch Shoe Co.; U. S.
Porto Rico—M. Portela; U. S.
Richmond, Va.—J. H. Patterson, Jr., of Stephen Putney Shoe Co.; Tour.
Rochester—C. P. Meyer of L. P. Ross; Lenox.
Saginaw—G. H. Hillman of Metze Alderton Shoe Co.; Avery.
San Francisco—H. Cullinane of Buckingham & Hecht; U. S.
San Francisco—H. L. Marvin of George & Marvin Shoe Co.; Essex.
St. John, N. B.—J. Wiegal; U. S.
St. Joseph—C. A. Battreal of Battreal Shoe Co.; Copley Plaza.
St. Louis—G. E. Lippman of James Clark Leather Co.; Essex.
St. Paul—C. J. Miss of C. Gotzian; Adams.
St. Paul—J. E. Rounds of F. Schultz & Co.; Parker.
Toledo—W. T. Bailey of Ainsworth Shoe Co.; Avery.
Toledo—C. M. Deiderich of Simmons Boot & Shoe Co.; 173 Lincoln st.
Washington, D. C.—L. L. Crandell; U. S.

LEATHER BUYERS

Bristol, Eng.—Neil Tracey of Davies & Co., Ltd
Chicago—I. Grossman of Flexible Shoe Co.
London, Eng.—H. J. West and H. E. Morgan of Beventon & Son, Ltd.; Tour.
London, Eng.—William Box of Samuel Barrows & Co., Ltd.; Essex.
Milwaukee—F. J. Mayer of Mayer Boot & Shoe Co.; Essex.

(The New England Shoe and Leather Association cordially invites all visiting buyers to call at its headquarters and trade information bureau, 166 Essex st., Boston. The Christian Science Monitor is on file.)

EXPECTATIONS OF MELON FOR READING CONTINUES

Contention for Dissolution Revives Rumor of Large Profit-Sharing for Shareholders — Enormous Assets of Holding Company—Court Proceedings

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The filing by the United States of its brief in the supreme court of the United States in its contention that certain Reading companies should be dissolved or separated has revived the old rumor of a possibility of Reading stockholders participating in large profit-sharing. As each step is taken in court proceedings on this case, financial circles have renewed their desires for a dissolution. It is being discussed now probably with more vim than at any previous time.

Notwithstanding this, assurances have recently been given by high authorities close to the Reading organization that no procedure of this character is contemplated and yet Wall street persists in clinging to belief that it will soon be a reality.

It is said that such an action, if taken at all, will not be taken by the Reading management, at least until after the present court proceedings are terminated, which bid fair to cover several months more, and probably a year. In Philadelphia it is thought that it may possibly be delayed until after the coming presidential inauguration, March 4 next.

The Reading Holding Company assets amount to upward of $303,075,-707 and include $14,504,000 Jersey Central common the latter company owning nine-tenths of the stock of Lehigh & Wilkes-Barre Coal Company. It is alleged this Reading holding company's step-child and its own Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Company, a competitive company, form a monopoly and is in restraint of trade. A dissolution of this ownership has been ordered by the lower courts and appeal has been taken.

The holding company's outstanding capital stock is $140,000,000 and its bonded debt is $126,212,808, surplus $28,459,405. Reading Iron Company assets amount to $17,313,462, net mortgage obligations, $170,137, and current liabilities, $667,777. The holding company owns neither railroads nor coal mines. It produces nothing, purchases nothing, and sells nothing. It is a holding company.

The assets of Philadelphia & Reading Railway Company amount to $135,913,829. Its stock, as well as Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Company, is all owned by Reading holding company. Its outstanding stock is $42,481,700 bonded debt $49,-463,120, and surplus $14,867,839.

Assets of Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Company are $88,905,474. Outstanding stock $8,000,000. Its debt, inclusive of current liabilities, in round figures, is $74,000,000. Surplus, $4,655,296. It owns or controls about 194,000 acres of land in Schuylkill region, of which 25,144 acres are held in fee and 14,500 held by lease contain anthracite, containing an estimated amount of 2,000,000,000 tons of coal. It also controls through stock ownership, Tremont Coal Company, Fulton Coal Company, Preston Coal & Improvement Company, Delaware Coal Company, Mammoth Vein Coal & Iron Company, and Locust Gap Improvement Company, owning more than 11,000 acres of land in the same region, of which more than 9000 acres, in part leased to the Reading Coal Company, contain anthracite.

The greatest and real values of these properties are contained in vast quantities of virgin coal yet to be mined. With some mining companies this coal might well be considered a liability instead of an unknown asset, for many operators force a mine to its limit and do not look to the future and cost of exposing the coal beyond mining. The Reading, in its careful, conservative methods of mining, has reduced preliminary and actual costs of mining to a minimum. If there is any possibility of still reducing costs under the present level, Reading will be sure to take advantage of the opportunity.

The government seeks to have Reading Company dissolved from ownership of Reading railway and Reading Coal & Iron Company, and its controlling influence in the Central Railroad of New Jersey with the latter's interest in those subsidiaries that operate in competition with the interests of the parent company, the Reading holding company.

That such a dissolution would no doubt be advantageous to the present security holders in these companies is evidenced by similar voluntary divorces recently. One object of the parties desiring segregation seems to be conversion of the Reading second preferred stock amounting to $42,000,000. Without reference to stockholders, the company has full authority to increase the first preferred $21,000,000 to $49,-000,000 and the common a like amount to $91,000,000. The latter change would double the dividend income on these $21,000,000 as the preferred pays only 4 per cent and the common 8 per cent.

This conversion would, however, be only an incident in the segregation program. Common stockholders would be the beneficiaries only in this distribution.

However, it is not contemplated that this separation will be brought about. The United States supreme court has once decided that Reading holding company is not a monopoly in restraint of trade. To cause these companies to operate separately would weaken them and cause much increase in their operating expenses. It is not probably that those now in control entertain any plan of voluntarily receding from their present conservative control of these properties.

COLORADO FUEL & IRON CO. HAS PROFITABLE YEAR

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The report of Colorado Fuel & Iron Company for the year ended June 30 compares:

	1916	1915
Iron dept	$17,992,307	$10,885,451
Fuel dept	7,634,298	5,692,538
Total	$25,626,605	$16,578,040
Oper expenses	21,280,520	14,812,981
Net	$4,346,086	$1,765,058
Other income	624,991	496,043
Total income	$4,971,0772	$2,261,101
Charges	2,769,906	2,595,763
Surplus	$2,201,171	*$334,662

*Deficit.

President Welborn says in part: "The publication of quarterly earnings statements has been authorized. The first, covering July, August and September, 1916, will be issued in October.

"The orders for steel already booked for forward delivery and the reasonable expectation of business from our regular customers insure practically full operation of all of the mills up to July 1, 1917. Some orders for heavy rails have already been booked for delivery in the last half of 1917.

"At present operating rate various wage advances made during the year involve an annual increase in payroll of about $1,250,000."

ORDERS FOR CARS ARE FAIRLY BIG

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Orders for cars, placed by the railroads of United States recently, have been larger than for some time. In all, more than 10,000 cars have been ordered, of which the New York Central took 5000, the Chesapeake & Ohio 2000 and the Western Maryland 2000. Other buyers have been the Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste Marie and the Missouri Pacific roads.

NEW ELECTRIC CONCERN

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Manhattan Electrical Supply Company is being organized under laws of Massachusetts to take over entire business and assets of present company of that name as a going concern. New company will have capitalization of $1,-500,000 first preferred, $500,000 second preferred and $3,000,000 common stock. The securities have been underwritter

PEOPLES GAS' NEW CHARGES

CHICAGO, Ill.—The People's Gas Light & Coke Company has made an offer of new rates of 75c., 65c. and 35c., which, it is said, will average 70½c. per 1000 cubic feet. The gas company has offered also to take consumers into a profit-sharing partnership. Rebates under the profit-sharing plan, it is estimated, will amount to 2¼c. per 1000 cubic feet, bringing the price to domestic consumers to 68 1-3c.

Settlement of $10,000,000 rebate suit brought by the city to recover overcharges during the last five years is proposed by the refunding of one third of the excess charges of 10 installments extending over five years. It is estimated that these payments will exceed $3,000,000.

STANDARD MILLING COMPANY'S REPORT

The Standard Milling Company and its subsidiaries reports for the year ended Aug. 31 last, with these comparisons:

	1916	1915
Net profits	$1,437,845	$1,168,069
Preferred dividend	389,070	329,127
Balance	1,048,775	838,942
Common dividend	229,820	137,856
Surplus	818,995	701,086
Previous surplus	2,335,396	1,414,746
Total surplus	3,154,351	2,115,832

The balance sheet as of Aug. 31, last, shows cash in banks and on hand $1,-539,766, compared with $1,522,257 a year previous; current assets of $8,-081,614, compared with $5,328,092; current liabilities $3,140,899 compared with $1,492,340; and total assets and liabilities of $26,450,766, compared with $27,733,461.

STANDARD OIL CO. OF INDIANA

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Standard Oil Company of Indiana directors will meet the latter part of October for dividend action, and it is reported, though not officially admitted, that finances will be discussed then. The Indiana company reduced price of naphtha, one cent a gallon, making Chicago basis 15 cents. Company's present price for gasoline is 15½ cents, tank wagon basis. There have been three cuts in gasoline since the advance of one cent to a basis of 18½ cents last month.

WRITING PAPER CONCERN PROFIT OUTLOOK GOOD

Prospects are decidedly propitious that American Writing Paper Company may repeat in the second half of 1916 the excellent run of profits realized during the six months to June 30. In the first half of 1916 American Writing Paper emerged from the doldrums and displayed an earning capacity which was hardly expected it possessed. In this period the company rolled up nearly $1,000,000 of net above the $475,000 required for interest and sinking funds.

This $1,000,000 is equal to 8 per cent on the $12,500,000 preferred stock. Practically speaking, therefore, American Writing Paper is lined up to show profits this year of 15 per cent or more on its senior stock issue, a handsome recovery from the depressed days of 1913, 1914 and 1915, when fixed charges and sinking funds were not fully earned for three successive fiscal periods.

If it be assumed that American Writing Paper will have about $11,500,-000 bonds maturing in 1909 and that net profits for 1917 only equal those of the current year, it would seem as if the company were in a fair way to have about $3,000,000 or $4,000,000 to utilize in cutting down its bonded debt to a possible $8,000,000.

Writing Paper could easily enough refund $8,000,000 bonds on a fair basis and would have fixed charges $500,000 a year and perhaps $550,000 a year less than the present heavy total of $950,-000.

Perhaps the most optimistic statement that is now justified regarding Writing Paper is that it is entering the time when the refinancing of its maturing bonded debt will be possible on fair terms. It is still a long way to the time when the preferred stock will have sustained dividend possibilities.

PACIFIC GAS POSITION GOOD

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The decreases in gross operating revenue, net and surplus in the Pacific Gas & Electric's August report look rather unfavorable, but when it is considered that about 19 per cent of last year's August operating revenue was derived from the Panama-Pacific exposition the true meaning of the statement becomes clearer. As a matter of fact, conditions shown are excellent. With a lump sum of $277,998 out of gross earnings by the closing of the fair the company is able to report gross operating revenues only $16,386 short of the 1915 figure. In this year of high costs, moreover, August operating expenses, maintenance, taxes, depreciation, bad debts and reserves have shown a total increase of only $14,339, or 1½ per cent of the 1915 amount.

NET SHORTAGE OF FREIGHT CARS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Monthly bulletin of American Railway Association shows that on Sept. 30 there was a total net shortage of freight cars on lines of United States and Canada of 61,031, compared with a net shortage of 19,873 on Sept. 1. On Sept. 30 total surplus was 26,201, compared with 45,-044 on Sept. 1, while the total shortage stood at 87,231, compared with 64,917. On Oct. 1, 1915, there was a total net surplus of 78,331 cars.

Net shortage of box cars on Sept. 30 was 33,016, compared with 14,622 on the first of the month. Coal car net shortage was 19,872, compared with 10,821 while the shortage of flat cars of 1968 on Sept. 30 compared with a surplus of 128 on Sept. 1.

LOAN MADE TO VALPARAISO, CHILE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Announcement is made of the first loan made by an American banking institution to a municipality in Chile. The Guaranty Trust Company has sold an issue of $471,000 six per cent bonds of the Water Company of Valparaiso, Chile. The bonds are guaranteed by the Chilean government, and are payable, principal and interest, in New York. They mature in 1839. They were sold on a basis to yield about 6:30 per cent.

BANK OF ENGLAND REPORT

LONDON, England—Changes in the weekly statement of the Bank of England are: Total reserve £37,292,000, increased £1,276,000; circulation £36,-854,000, decreased £210,000; bullion £55,696,000, increased £1,066,000; other securities £102,773,000, decreased £6,394,000; other deposits £109,360,000, decreased £8,042,000; public deposits £55,135,000, increased £2,900,000; government securities £42,188,000, unchanged. The proportion of the bank's reserve to liabilities is now 22.7 per cent, compared with 21.20 per cent last week and compares with an advance from 26 to 27⅛ per cent in this week last year. Clearings through the London banks for the week were £326,880,000 compared with £337,380,000 last week and £269,-450,000 this week last year.

BANK OF FRANCE REPORT

PARIS, France — The principal items in this week's statement of the Bank of France compare (in francs):

	Oct 12, 1916	Oct 5, 1916
Gold	4,856,500,000	4,840,400,000
Silver	332,200,000	335,100,000
Circulation	17,028,800,000	17,011,100,000
Deposits	2,343,800,000	2,252,100,000
Loans & discts	2,992,800,000	3,067,900,000
Treasury dept	48,200,000	56,100,000

FINANCIAL NOTES

France is preparing to organize a trade bank with a capital of between $5,000,000 and $10,000,000, to be similar to the new British Trade Bank.

Texas Company and other independents met Standard Oil Company of Indiana reductions of one cent a gallon on gasoline and one half cent on refined oil.

Samuel Insull, chairman of People's Gas, says increase in cost of oil used extensively in manufacturing gas has necessarily increased operating expenses of the gas company, and it is impossible for company to make as good a showing this year as last.

Earnings of the National Steam Navigation Company of Greece for the first six months of the year were sufficient to enable the directors to declare an interim dividend of 50 per cent, compared with only 21 per cent for the entire year of 1915.

Commerce between the United States and Latin America, comprising South American republics, Central America, Cuba and Mexico, amounted to $848,-984,000 for the eight months ended with August, compared with $604,117,-000 for the corresponding period of 1915.

Authorization by the Kansas public service commission of $264,000,000 stocks and bonds of the St. Louis & San Francisco railroad was declared by W. B. Biddle, one of the receivers, to be a step preliminary to turning over the 'Frisco property to the reorganized company by Nov. 1.

Substantial increase in English merchant shipping under construction for three months is shown by Lloyd's, which reports that on Oct. 1 there were 469 vessels building, representing 1,-789,054 tons or about 249,000 tons more than figures for previous quarter and 253,000 tons more than a year ago.

Articles of incorporation have just been filed at Wilmington, Del., for the Inter-Continental Machinery Corporation with a nominal authorized capital stock of $500,000. It is understood that the new enterprise will deal in machinery in general, but specialize in machine tools both in the United States and foreign countries.

H. L. Gwalter & Co., New York, say: The local raw silk market, after considerable activity at the close of last week at rising prices, has quieted down again and although prices are not quotably lower, slight concessions would be obtainable on the extreme high figures reached on the advance. Consumption continues good and the mills are steadily in the market for current needs.

Four new directors, all bank presidents, representing strong financial interests in the East, including the Morgan group, have been elected to board of Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railway. Board reelected officers, but presidency remains vacant. New directors are James Speyer, Seward Prosser and James Alexander of New York, and S. Davies Warfield of Baltimore. J. W. Burdick and W. B. Thompson, whose terms expired, were reelected.

Electric Furnace Products Company, Ltd., recently organized in Canada by interests connected with Union Carbide Company of New York, is building a big plant at Suade, Norway, for manufacture of calcium carbide and other electro-chemical products. Norwegian concern will supply power to the plant under a long-time lease and a concession from Norwegian government which provides that all materials for building and operation obtainable in Norway shall be obtained there. Edgar F. Price is president of the new concern.

More than $500,000,000 worth of boots and shoes are made in the United States annually, according to census figures for 1914. In five years there was an increase of 15.1 per cent in value of output. Capital invested is $297,609,000. Materials to the value of $382,111,000 are used. Wages to the value of $138,446,000 are paid. Total value of output is $590,028,000, compared with $512,798,000 in 1909. Value added by manufacture to raw materials consumed was $207,917,000 in 1914, compared with $180,060,000 in 1909. In 1914 wage earners employed in the industry numbered 206,089, compared with 198,297 in 1909.

CROP OF CORN SHOWS A GAIN

NEW YORK, N. Y. — There were small losses in all unharvested crops last month, except corn, which gained 7,000,000 bushels. This brings indicated corn crop to within 69,000,000 bushels of the six-year average from 1910 to 1915. Spring wheat lost more than 3,000,000 bushels, which in ordinary times would not be noticed, but this year is of importance. Seed and bread are assured, and perhaps 80,000,-000 bushels for export. Production of oats, slightly below six-year average, amply provides for domestic needs, and leaves a surplus to ship abroad. Minor crops show losses, which, although not large, are of importance as they affect cost of living.

Average weight of a measured bushel of spring wheat this year is about 51.4 pounds, compared with usual weight of 57.5 pounds. In Minnesota average weight is 49.3 pounds, compared with usual weight of 56.8 pounds. Like figures for North Dakota are 46.6 pounds and 57 pounds, and for South Dakota 45.8 pounds and 56.8 pounds, respectively. In Washington and Oregon weight of wheat is above the usual, Washington averaging 59.1 pounds and Oregon 59.8 pounds. Estimated production of 152,-851,000 bushels is on basis of 60 pounds to a bushel, the usual basis of estimating yield.

MOLINE PLOW COMPANY

NEW YORK, N. Y. — The Moline Plow Company reports for the year ended July 31 this increase in earnings:

	1916	Increase
Net profits	$1,084,552	$509,638

GREAT NORTHERN ROAD REPORTS SUCCESSFUL YEAR

ST. PAUL, Minn.—According to the statement given out at the annual meeting of stockholders of the Great Northern railroad the total revenues for year ended June 30 last amounted to $79,832,612 compared with $65,947,-970 in 1915.

Operating expenses $43,914,076 compared with $36,826,274 in previous year.

Nearly $10,000,000 was spent in maintenance of way and structures after total deductions of $25,313,586, which included $17,456,390 for dividends, $1,000,000 for the employees pension fund and other appropriations the surplus remaining was $3,287,037.

Louis W. Hill was again chosen president. E. C. Lindley, for six years general solicitor, was chosen vice-president and general counsel to succeed R. A. Jackson resigned.

The board of directors was increased from nine to 12 members. The retiring directors were reelected and W. P. Kenney, in charge of the traffic department, A. D. Thompson of Duluth and E. C. Lindley were added.

DIVIDENDS

The Great Northern Paper Company declared a dividend of 1 per cent, payable Nov. 1 to holders of record Oct. 31.

National Zinc & Lead Company has declared a quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, payable Oct. 31 to holders of record Oct. 21.

F. W. Woolworth Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, payable Dec. 1 to stock of record Nov. 10.

The Bangor Railway & Electric Company declared a dividend of ½ of 1 per cent, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 20.

International Banking Corporation declared regular half-yearly dividend of 3 per cent, payable Nov. 1 to holders of record Oct. 20.

Savoy Oil declared regular monthly dividend of 1 per cent and extra dividend of 1 per cent, payable Oct. 25 to stock of record Oct. 16.

Kelsey Wheel Company declared initial quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent on preferred stock, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 16.

The People's Gas Light Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent, payable Nov. 25 to holders of record Nov. 1.

The East St. Louis & Suburban Company declared a dividend of ¾ of 1 per cent on the preferred stock, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 14.

The Pennsylvania Lighting Company declared regular quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent on preferred stock, payable Oct. 15 to stock of record Oct. 10.

The Pennsylvania Rubber Company declared dividends of 1¾ per cent on the preferred and 1½ per cent on the common stocks payable Jan. 1 to holders of record Dec. 13.

Electric Bond & Share Company declared regular quarterly dividends of 2 per cent on the common and of 1½ per cent on the preferred stock, payable Nov. 1 to holders of record Oct. 20.

The Ludlow Manufacturing Associates has declared a regular quarterly dividend of $1.50 per share and a special dividend of $4 per share, both payable Nov. 1 to stockholders of record Oct. 11.

The Pacific Coast Company has declared the regular quarterly dividends of 1¼ per cent on the first preferred and 1 per cent on the second preferred stocks, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 20.

The W. H. McElwain Company will on Oct. 20 declare regular quarterly dividends of 1½ ($1.50 per share) upon its first preferred, second preferred and common stocks, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 14.

A semi-annual dividend of $3 a share has been declared on the preferred stock and a dividend of $1.50 a share on the common stock of the Cape Breton Electric Company, payable Nov. 1 to holders of record Oct. 16.

Eastman Kodak Company declared an extra dividend of 5 per cent on the common stock, payable Nov. 15 to stock of record Oct. 25, and the regular dividend of 2½ per cent on the common and 1½ per cent on the preferred, payable Jan. 1 to stock of record Nov. 30.

BOND PRICE AVERAGES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Average price of 10 highest grade railroad, 10 second grade railroad, 10 public utility and 10 industrial bonds, with changes from day previous, month ago and year ago:

		Increase over		
	Wed	Tues	Mo ago	Yr ago
10 Highest gr rails	94.15	.02	1.53	3.39
10 Second gr rails	90.58	.12	1.62	4.47
10 Public utility bds	96.28	*.10	1.12	4.47
10 Industrial bonds	98.87	.06	.77	3.17
Combined aver	94.97	.03	1.28	3.88

*Decrease.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

	Bid	Asked
Atlantic Refining	820	825
Buckeye	100	104
Illinois Pipe	199	201
Indiana Pipe	104	108
Ohio Oil	305	309
Prairie	450	455
Pennsylvania	398	405
Standard Oil of Indiana	767	775
New Jersey	576	580
New York	227	230
Union Tank	90	93

CLEARING HOUSE

Boston exchanges and balances for today compare with the totals for the corresponding period last year as follows:

Friday:	1916	1915
Exchanges	$41,157,413	$40,408,301
Balances	6,147,870	3,232,232

United States sub-treasury shows a credit balance at the Boston clearing house today of $138,488.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING PLAN FOR INDIANS

Commissioner Sells' Interest to Improve Race Has Resulted in Liquor Traffic Suppression and Less Superstition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The American Indian may no longer be characterized as a "vanishing race," says Cato Sells, commissioner of Indian affairs, who recently returned from a 9000-mile visiting tour of the reservations. For the first time in the history of this branch of the government, says Mr. Sells, there are more Indians in the country at the end than at the beginning of the year, and this he ascribes to the bureau's campaign for better conditions among the Indians. The main factors in this campaign, he says, are the suppression of the liquor traffic, encouragement of cleanliness and the elimination of the traditional superstitions.

Mr. Sells is particularly enthusiastic about this branch of his work. Education and industrial development among the Indians is extremely important, he says, but "you must have your Indian before you can educate him." Mr. Sells says that the greatest factor in the reform is the growth of temperance and the substitution of cleanliness for superstition.

Much has been said about Commissioner Sells' successful campaign against the liquor traffic among the Indians. Congress has supported his efforts, in the last session giving him an additional $50,000 for its suppression and facilitating the punishment of violators of the law by making the mere possession of liquor on a reservation prima facie evidence of illegal intent.

Mr. Sells has made a special effort to get personally into contact with the Indians on their reservations to observe their environment and appreciate their problems. On this last tour he visited thousands of Indian homes, and is leaving in a few days for another two-weeks trip for a similar purpose among the Sioux of North Dakota. A Brule (S. D.) paper reports that on his recent trip Mr. Sells drove more than a hundred miles from house to house on the lower Brule reservation shaking hands with practically every Indian man, woman and child on the reservation. At the time an Episcopal camp meeting was in progress on the reservation and the commissioner, in addition to addressing the meeting, walked around and stopped in every one of the 600 tents that were pitched around the camp grounds.

Much is being done to promote vocational education among the Indians and encourage industrial activity. This was the primary object of the trip—to establish systematically in all the reservations the course of vocational training that the commissioner has caused to be prepared during the past several months. It is doing incalculable good already, he says, and enthusiasm is manifested both by the Indians and the government superintendents on the ground.

When Mr. Sells left his business in Texas to become commissioner of Indian affairs at President Wilson's request, he did so on the understanding that his efforts would be directed toward helping the Indians, regardless of the wishes of the white population of the states bordering the reservations. It is well known that too many of these white people would like to see the Indian race vanish, as a race, so that the valuable Indian lands might become part of the states and subject to state laws, and they begrudge efforts of the federal government to help the Indian establish himself. Mr. Sells has devoted himself to this purpose energetically, working at his office early, late and Sundays, and imparting his aggressiveness so far as possible to his assistant in the office and in the field. He enjoys the prediction that ultimately the Indian will be the most successful stock raiser in the country and that he will be a factor to reckon with in agriculture and various industries.

OPENING OF HAWAII SCHOOLS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii—More than 13,000 children are enrolled in the public schools of Honolulu and of the island of Oahu, representing a score or more of different nationalities. It is expected that the total enrollment for the territory will be beyond 30,000, a material increase over last year. During the summer a large number of new school buildings have been erected in Honolulu, with the result that there is little or no overcrowding, a situation which has hampered the department of public instruction for several years. The private schools of the city including Oahu College, Punahou preparatory school and the College of Hawaii, all have opened for the fall term, many with increased enrollments.

HAWAII NAVAL MILITIA CRUISE

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii—The members of the Hawaii naval militia recently left Honolulu in the cruiser for a practice cruise of two weeks, the first to be made by the recently-established organization. Accompanying the militiamen was Brig.-Gen. Samuel I. Johnson, commander of the national guard. The cruiser St. Louis has been assigned to Hawaii for an indefinite period, and will be stationed at Honolulu.

Memorial Wall fountain, Decatur, Ill., designed by Miss Ida McClelland Stout

MOTHERS' CLUBS, DECATUR, ILL., DO PRACTICAL WORK

DECATUR, Ill.—Mothers' clubs in this city are doing a practical work for school children that is receiving hearty commendation. The clubs have been formed at various times during the last 10 years, and their methods of helpfulness have been steadily developed, each organization devoting its efforts to the needs of a particular school. These needs differ with each locality, so, for the present, the individual club, rather than a federation, is found advantageous.

Much has been done even in this short time. Children who need clothing are quietly taken care of. In some parts of the city hot soup, at a cent a cup, is served at noon during the cold weather. Playground apparatus is supplied and maintained in all the schools, thereby keeping children off the streets, and in some schools an older person supervises the play.

A single paying entertainment a year may be given by each club to provide means for its activities. One club has made of its school grounds a little park with carefully laid out play grounds, artistic planting, ornamental lights and flowers. An annual chicken dinner and bazaar takes care of the expense, and at the same time becomes a regular social gathering.

A club, whose efforts brought about the erection of a new school building, has just unveiled a memorial to its principal in appreciation of 25 years' faithful service. This memorial is a wall fountain depicting a goose-girl with her flock of thirsty geese, and is the work of Miss Ida McClelland Stout, of the Chicago Art Institute, and a former pupil of the school. The enthusiastic and united work of these mothers carried out this idea. The children were clamoring to have a hand, so a masque, "In Shakespeare's Garden," written, drilled, and staged by Mrs. C. A. Gille, was presented last spring in the high school auditorium. Nearly 500 children from the school took part.

So capable was the management that the whole production, together with the little play, "Master Skylark," was prepared in three weeks, without an hour taken from school or a single night rehearsal for the children. The Mothers' Club proved its right to recognition for all time by the obstacles it overcame.

NEW LUMBER TOWN IN MISSISSIPPI

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

JACKSON, Miss.—Mississippi has a new town—Stephenson—located eight miles from Gloster on the main line of the Mississippi & Yazoo railroad, and while application for a charter has just been filed with the secretary of state, the town is already a thriving community. It is to be the new home of the Foster Creek Lumber and Manufacturing Company. Building on the site is already in progress. More than 1000 people will be employed by the lumber company in the mills now going up and there is promise of other industries being established at Stephenson.

PROHIBITION IN NORTHWEST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

BOISE, Idaho—Govs. Ernest Lister of Washington, James Withycombe of Oregon and Moses Alexander of Idaho, speaking at the Gem state fair at Boise, Idaho, all expressed the opinion that prohibition is in the Northwest to stay. They stated that prohibition in their states was a success and that they had prospered commercially since its inauguration.

ENGLISH OUSTS DIALECTS FROM PHILLIPINES

Public Schools Creating Closer Relations Between Tribes of Islands by Common Language in Schools

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MANILA, Philippines—The American public school system in the islands has so encouraged the use of English, which is the only language taught in the educational institutions established by the Americans, that a long step has been taken toward obliteration of the many languages and dialects among the various tribes and English is fast becoming the common language for the islands as a whole. The dialects are still in use for ordinary intercourse between all but the more highly educated of any one tribe, but between different tribes English is slowly becoming an easier mode of self-expression. Then the campaign for better roads, which has attained such remarkable results, has made communication easier and will eventually tend to break down the differences in dialect.

Contrary to usual belief it is not feasible to distinguish between the different tribes of Filipinos by their facial characteristics.

The inhabitants of the Philippine islands belong to many diverse and quite distinct races, from the black Aetas or Negritos, the earliest surviving inhabitants, and the Igorrotes or mountain people, down to the Moros and main tribes of Christian Filipinos. There are probably at least 65 different languages or dialects spoken by the different tribes composing the latter group, their customs differ to a high degree, and they cannot readily understand each other.

The largest group tribe is known as Visayan, from the fact that they inhabit the Visayan islands in the center of the archipelago, and speak a language known as the Visayan. Of all the tribes, however, this, the largest, has the greatest variation within itself. The natives of Samar, the most easterly Visayans speak a dialect which is not understandable by the Cebuanos in the center of the Visayan territory, while the inhabitants of the island of Panay on the west cannot understand either the Cebuano or Samareno dialects. In addition to this there are any number of local differences found in each separate town.

Surpassing all the tribes in point of political importance come the Tagalogs, who live in and around Manila. Because of their proximity to the capital of the islands, and because of the great admixture of blood that has taken place between the Tagalogs and the Chinese, and to a less extent the Spanish as well, this tribe is probably the most influential of all. Their dialect or language is the most advanced of all the native tongues, and is spoken with less variation throughout the territory occupied by the Tagalogs.

In the past, from the days when the Spaniards first landed, the various Christian tribes of the Philippines were jealous and suspicious of each other, often fighting each other. The Spaniards encouraged this, so that they might always find ready recruits to aid them in putting down insurrection on the part of any one tribe.

Other contributing factors were the difference of language, the poor means of communication between districts, and the apparently natural disinclination of Malay peoples to combine for any mutual purpose. Further than this education was almost unknown among the masses, and ignorance is a great cause for distrust and suspicion.

ISLAND SALE IS FAVORED, SAYS GOVERNOR

Danish West Indies Executive Will Explain to Diet Opinion of Natives on Proposed Purchase by United States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Before sailing for Copenhagen Thursday, L. C. Helvig Larsen, whose resignation as Governor of the Danish West Indies takes effect Nov. 1, told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that he believed the majority opinion among the people of the islands favored the plan to transfer them to the United States.

Sugar growers were especially outspoken in their approval of the plan, for they expected, as the result of the transfer, to get their sugar into the United States duty free. This was the opinion throughout the island of St. Croix. The attitude of the island of St. Thomas was less marked, because that island's attention is taken up largely with shipping, and shippers could not see how the transfer would bring any particular profit to them.

Mr. Larsen said that, should the transfer be made, the United States would not be confronted with an educational problem like that faced when the Philippines were taken over. The system of education in the Danish West Indies was excellent; 97 per cent of the population of school age attended school under a compulsory law. This meant 97 per cent of the whole population, inclusive of Danish children and those brought to the islands from the British West Indies.

During the last several years there had been considerable immigration from the British West Indies. The Danish islands, too, had seemed to absorb the labor agitation which had been prevailing in Porto Rico. There had been much labor unrest, and a labor agitator had made all his plans for another general strike after Nov. 1 for even higher wages than had already been granted as the result of other strikes.

Mr. Larsen said that the relations between the United States and Latin-America did not concern the Danish West Indies. The natives there were not affected by the attitude Washington assumed toward Santo Domingo or Haiti; neither were the Danes, who were not of the Latin-American races, concerned with that attitude. He pointed out that all the capital throughout the islands was Danish.

Mr. Larsen will explain to the Danish Diet his official view of the plan to sell the islands to the United States. His temporary successor has been appointed. He did not say whether it was planned to appoint a permanent successor to the governorship. Mr. Larsen served in that position for five years.

PLEBISCITE IS PROPOSED FOR HAWAIIAN FUND

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, H. T.—Whether a bond issue shall be attempted by the city of Honolulu for certain definite projects is a question which should be submitted to the electorate at the polls in November, according to recommendations made to the board of supervisors by its finance committee.

Although the Chamber of Commerce recently vetoed the bond issue idea, it will be asked to support the plan as outlined for raising funds immediately for public improvements. The supervisors have gone on record unanimously as approving the plebiscite, adopting the committee report. It is proposed that the voters cast their ballots on four different questions:

First, shall the city of Honolulu issue bonds in the sum of $150,000 for waterworks, specifically a filtration plant in Nuuanu? Second, $130,000 for sewers, specifically the Waikiki extension unit? Third, $100,000 for belt road, specifically concrete paving from the foot of the Nuuanu Pali toward Kualoa Point? Fourth, $100,000 for parks; purchase of Atkinson and Pauoa park lots?

If the voters in November approve all four of these projects the city will be authorized to issue $480,000 of bonds, which is within $2000 of the entire amount the law will permit it to issue in one year. The committee's report says, in part:

"In the event of the adoption of this report, with any amendments that may be made thereto, we would recommend that the Chamber of Commerce be respectfully asked to support the campaign for the proposed bond issue. There is not enough time left, if the opportunity of holding a plebiscite in connection with the territorial elections is to be availed of, for holding another conference with the Chamber of Commerce before issuing the proclamation for such plebiscite."

CROP GROWING CONTESTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

BERKELEY, Cal.—Encouraged by the great success of its 107 high school boys' agricultural clubs, which are to hold a state convention at the University farm at Davis this month, the University of California is now planning to cooperate with the high schools in organizing crop-growing contests in the elementary schools as well. Boys in the sixth, seventh and eighth grades will be eligible to compete. The clubs will be organized by the high school teachers of agriculture. Each member of a high school agriculture club will have charge of one crop contest club in an elementary school.

BUDGET SYSTEM IS URGED FOR ALABAMA

Candidate for Governor Makes Plea for Rehabilitation of Finances of the State

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Remedial measures for the rehabilitation of the state's finances, rather than the prohibition question should be the dominating issue in the next state election, according to Lieut.-Gov. Thomas E. Kilby of Alabama, in a statement to the Birmingham press recently. Mr. Kilby is a candidate for the governorship, and, while he let it be known that he would be uncompromising in his championship of the present state prohibition laws for which he has worked ever during his career as "the law enforcement mayor of Auniston," he expressed the hope that this question will not be made the overwhelming issue it has been in recent years in this state.

It is to be most earnestly desired, said Mr. Kilby, that the voters give their calm and dispassionate consideration to legislation in aid of Alabama's finances, and this cannot be done if the prohibition question overshadows everything else. He expressed the hope that the present liquor laws would remain unchanged and that prohibition might have a fair trial, so that its retention or repeal as a state policy may be definitely and finally determined.

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Hollis Godfrey, who has been selected as one of a board of seven advisers to be associated with the Council of National Defense of the United States, is now the head of Drexel Institute, in Philadelphia. He is an engineer by training and by profession, who at the same time is a clever author, and now is a successful educational administrator. A native of Lynn, and a student in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and at Harvard University, he resided in and about Boston from 1906 to 1910, attracting attention by his facility as an exponent of natural science applied expertly to civic affairs, and as an advocate of the need of new forms of education of the masses. He supported himself as a consulting engineer. A new epoch for him opened when in 1912 he was called to Philadelphia by Mayor Blankenburg to become a bureau chief under the reform administration which the mayor was conducting. The record that Mr. Godfrey made in partly straightening out the woeful tangle in which the city had become involved in handling its illuminating or gas problem attracted the attention of the trustees of Drexel Institute, the city's largest technical school, and in 1913 a call came to take charge of its affairs.

Henry F. Lippitt, renominated by Rhode Island Republicans as their candidate for United States senator, is a native and a resident of Providence. He was graduated from Brown University in 1878 and, entering the cotton mills, worked his way from the ranks of a day operator up to the position of general manager. The interrelations of banking and manufacturing soon led him into many directorates in banks and trading corporations, which positions he still holds. In 1911 he was selected by the party to serve in the Senate, the Legislature did its part, and now another term is planned, he being willing, since he likes Washington activities. In the Senate Mr. Lippitt has been on the committees dealing with interstate commerce and the Philippines.

Maj.-Gen. Frederick Barton Maurice, who is now acting as chief director of military operations at the British war office, is an officer whose service has been distinguished by rapid promotion and repeated recognition. Entering the army in 1892, he became a captain in 1899, a major in 1911 and a lieutenant-colonel in 1913. During the Tirah campaign, in 1897-98, he received a medal with two clasps. He served as general staff officer the following year. In the South African war he was mentioned in dispatches, was breveted as a major, and received the Queen's medal with five clasps. During the present war he has been mentioned several times in the dispatches, and, last year, became a Companion of the Bath.

Julius Rosenwald, of Chicago, who has been selected by President Wilson to be one of seven men to advise with the United States Council of National Defense on all problems coming before it, is a Jewish merchant and philanthropist of eminence, who is the head of the largest mail-order firm in the country, and as such is notable for his administrative talents. The foundations of his fortune were laid in New York city from 1879 to 1885; then he moved to Chicago, and began to amass a fortune, partially through a clothing business, but mainly through the firm of traders with a national market of which he has been president since 1908. In all local, national, or international organizations promoting the racial welfare of Jews he is now a prominent figure. He is active in the support of civic reform societies and leagues generally, not excluding the cause of world peace. The Negro long since attracted his attention as worthy of moral and pecuniary assistance, and, by service on the board of trustees of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, in Alabama, and by gifts of nearly a million dollars to help establish and maintain Young Men's Christian Associations, Mr. Rosenwald has shown his generosity and his superiority to racial and religious prejudices.

MAGAZINE STARTED FOR WOMEN LAWYERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A new magazine called Oyez, managed and edited by women lawyers, has begun publication to draw attention of women to their lack of legal status and to open an inquiry column in which they may be advised free of charge.

The editor is Mrs. Rose Falls Bres, who believes nothing will change the laws in this connection until women are allowed to vote. She has "no fight against the magistrates or those carrying out the decree of the court, but the fight is against the lettering of the law which leaves its officers no choice."

ILLITERACY DAY IN MISSISSIPPI

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

JACKSON, Miss.—Gov. Theo. G. Bilbo has issued a proclamation setting aside Nov. 10 as "illiteracy day" in Mississippi. He calls upon all patriotic Mississippians and organizations, especially teachers, chambers of commerce, farmers' unions, the press, ministers, business men and club women "to join forces in the elimination of this great handicap."

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EDITORS' VIEWS

Negro Migration

SPRINGFIELD REPUBLICAN—An immigration of American Negroes and of Negroes direct from the west coast of Africa has marked recent industrial development in Liverpool, and the Negroes are said to have found conditions there to their liking. This phenomenon, taken with the recent notable exodus of Negroes from the South to the North, connotes a decided stimulation to southern thought on the question of the labor supply. It is an interesting new phase of an old problem.

Is New York Poorer?

NEW YORK EVENING POST—A decrease of $55,000,000 in the assessed valuation of real estate in Manhattan is the striking feature of the figures given out by the tax department yesterday. Detailed examination of the character of this decrease will prove highly interesting when the items are available—the points of chief interest being the division of the assessment between land and improvements, and the ascertainment of the way in which increases and decreases in land valuation are distributed sectionally. A decrease of $55,000,000 in the aggregate assessment means, of course, a much heavier decline in the land valuations of certain districts in the city; it is the net amount that remains after there have been matched against that decline both the increases that have taken place in land values in other sections and the net new investment that has been made in buildings.

Negro Dialect

ARKANSAS GAZETTE, Little Rock, Ark.—It is really amazing that so little good Negro dialect has been written. Many people who attempt to write it do not understand that it differs in various southern states. The Negro dialect of Virginia is unlike the Negro dialect of Mississippi and the Negro dialect of Mississippi differs from the Negro dialect of Georgia. A phrase frequently misused by those unfamiliar with Negro dialect is "you all." Indeed this phrase, which is used by well-educated people in the South, is given a place nowadays in nearly every southern anecdote told or written on the other side of the Mason and Dixon line. The most illiterate Negro in the South never used "you all" in referring to one person, but northern writers and story tellers almost invariably use it that way. Another thing that writers of Negro dialect should take into consideration is that the dialect of the Negro of today differs somewhat from the dialect of the Negro of before the war, because nearly every Negro of today who is old enough has attended school, and of course the teaching they have received has had its effect on their everyday language.

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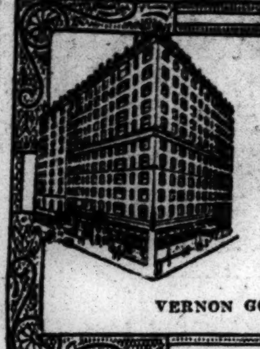

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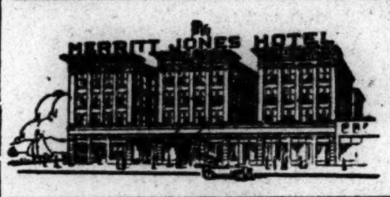

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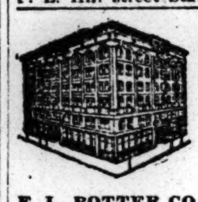

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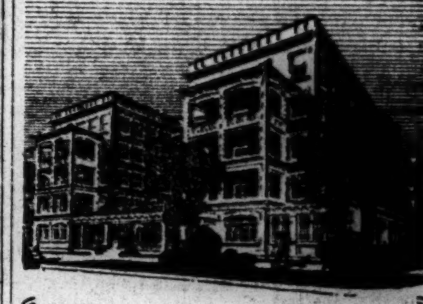

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FOLK MUSIC OF ARMENIA HEARD IN JORDAN HALL

Armenian vocal music, consisting of ancient popular tunes, partly of secular and partly of ecclesiastical origin, was presented in Jordan hall Thursday evening by a chorus of men and women and by solo singers with A. Proff-Kalfaian directing the program. The selections were sung in the Armenian language before a large gathering of people to whom that speech is native. A talk was given in Armenian on the historic music of the race and on the researches which Mr. Proff-Kalfaian has made in this little-known folk field, M. Minasian being the speaker. The solo singers of the evening were Miss Rosie Donabedian, soprano; Mrs. L. Halajian, soprano, and A. Shah-Mouradian, tenor. A pianist and a small group of orchestral players assisted in the accompaniments.

The people from Armenia resident in Boston are honoring themselves and art and scholarship in getting together for a revival of the songs of their past. They would still further commend themselves to public attention if they would take measures to give their neighbors who are not of their geographical antecedents the pleasure of hearing the old tunes. Ears that are satisfied with music written for the European major and minor scales would react happily on these rich and expressive melodies, which are woven on the homely loom of the old modes. People who have supposed that sentiment can be effectively uttered in music only through swift changes of key and through contrasts of highly colored harmony, will be delightfully surprised at the range and variety possible with a scheme of nine notes for a chorus and of 12 notes for a solo voice. And to those who have been taught to suppose that the opera recitative and air, the symphony theme and the so-called classic song sum up the whole story of melody, will be charmed to make the discovery of these songs by pre-conservatory masters. They will be especially glad of relief from hearing "Mi, Re, Do," and its derivative formulas at the conclusion of phrases. And for a holiday from all the rest of the complex mechanism of modern music they will be refreshed beyond imagination.

The music of Thursday night was in excellent shape for concert hall performance, as prepared under the scholarly hand of Mr. Proff-Kalfaian. The choice between pieces for choral and those for solo arrangement was judiciously made, and the accompanying music was aptly written. The program, furthermore was admirably presented, chorus, solists and players showing careful study of their tasks. Even an artist schooled in opera, like Mr. Shah-Mouradian, found an occasion worthy of his best efforts.

TERRITORIAL COMMITTEE

The New England territorial committee of the Missionary Education Movement held its annual meeting yesterday afternoon at the Hotel Westminster. It was announced that the Ocean Park conference would be held July 29-29, 1917, and the Silver Bay conference July 15-24, 1917. These officers were elected: The Rev. A. M. Parker, president; the Rev. J. M. Shepler, Watertown; the Rev. D. Brewer Eddy, the Rev. P. H. J. Lerrigo, the Rev. George F. Strong and the Rev. Clarence A. Young, Boston, vice-presidents; Miss Mabel E. Emerson, secretary; James S. Cushman of New York, treasurer.

BUSINESS WOMEN'S CLUB

WALTHAM, Mass.—The field day of the Boston Business Women's Club on the estate of Miss Cornelia Warren on Beaver street yesterday was attended by more than 200 members and guests. Field events were held on the lawn, and were evenly contested. The silver cup was won by the rose team captained by Miss Elizabeth Crocker.

CHANGES IN B. & A. TRAINS

Reductions of 10 to 15 minutes in the running time of several trains on the B. & A. between Boston and Albany and a few minor changes in the schedules for local trains go into effect on that road on Sunday with the fall and winter plans for operation of trains. The local station benefiting most by the changes is Wellesley Farms, which gets two new trains on week days.

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OFFICE ASSISTANT desires position; will furnish good references. Telephone 5122-W Dorchester.

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Highest prices paid for Gentlemen's Cast-off Clothing, Old Gold and Precious Stones or Furniture. Send letter or telephone and will call at your residence. 1236 Mass. Ave., Cambridge. Tel. 302 or 2936. If one is busy call the other.

ELEVATOR MEN HEAR ADDRESS ON LABOR SITUATION

The relations of capital and labor, as affected by the walking delegate, were discussed yesterday by Alonzo B. See of Boston, president of the A. B. See Electric Elevator Company, before more than 50 of the leading elevator manufacturers of the country gathered at the Copley-Plaza in the sixth semi-annual convention of the Elevator Manufacturers Association of the United States.

"Walking delegates," declared Mr. See, "would all be in jail at the present time if they had their just deserts, and Congress is working with the walking delegate to the injury of business men. Great has been the injustice done business men by walking delegates and legislators. One vicious law after another has been passed by boards of aldermen and state legislators, almost unnoticed, but now that Congress and the walking delegates are working together to this end the whole country has become aroused.

"Having succeeded so well in the past, the walking delegates have turned their attention to Congress. Soon they forced that body to set aside $300,000 to be used against business men, no matter how slight might be their infraction of the law, when not a dollar of it could be employed against others, whatever their crimes.

"The Clayton act was still worse, designed to let the walking delegate go free when others could be punished. Then Congress did something that not even its previous act had led people to expect when, just before it adjourned, it made the awful surrender of our country to the walking delegates."

Mr. See said that these conditions would not continue to exist, but that men would eventually see things as they are. "Then," continued the speaker, "when a walking delegate is brought before a judge for compelling a workman to give him money by threats, the judge will say to the walking delegate, 'the jail for you.'

"Then will end their insolence and their brazen interference with other people's affairs. Then will end their destroying a man's machinery and his building. Then will end their ruining a man's business. Then will end their paralyzing industries. Then will end their terrorizing states and national legislators."

Officers elected at the meeting were C. H. M. Atkins of Cincinnati, president; J. N. DeVere, Columbus, O., vice-president; George T. Marshall, Pittsburgh, treasurer; I. N. Houghton, Toledo, secretary; Martin M. McLauchlin, executive committeeman. John Kendrick Bangs addressed the gathering.

MR. OSBORNE SPEAKS AT SMITH COLLEGE

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Thomas Mott Osborne spoke Thursday night at Smith College on "Prison Reform." He said that petty rule enhanced by cruel punishment and the system of solitary confinement, combined with unsanitary conditions debase the spirit of the prisoner, reports the Union. The indeterminate sentence he declared to be the first step toward reform. Mr. Osborne spoke of the Springfield jail as among the best.

FIREMEN'S MUSTER HELD

QUINCY, Mass.—The Germania tub of Chelsea won the playout at the firemen's muster held here yesterday under the auspices of the Granite Veteran Firemen's Association. Before the playout there was a parade. Prizes of $50, $25, $15, $10 and $5 were awarded as follows: First, Germania of Chelsea; second, Cochato of West Quincy; third, Union of East Braintree; fourth, Protection of Holbrook; fifth, Washington of Holbrook.

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WANTED—Experienced dry goods saleslades. REISS & MEYERS, 1448 East 55th st., Chicago.

COMPETENT GIRL for general housework. E. MEYERS, 5406 Woodlawn ave., Chicago.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

ABLE EXECUTIVE—Last 5 yr. mgr. of office, sales and factory; college grad., married, 13 years' business exp., with a good record for tact, energy, hard work and general business ability; capable correspondent and ad-writer. Want opportunity with concern where I can grow after proving ability as manager or assistant; N.Y. pref. G 26, Monitor, 9 E. 40th st., N.Y.C.

THOROUGHLY exp'd hotel manager of proved ability seeks responsible position in good hotel, either city or resort; front preferred; go anywhere; best refs. H.E.W. WILSON, 70 W. 46th st., New York City.

CHAUFFEUR desires position with private family; 2 years' experience; good reference; salary $25 per week. FRANCIS E. SIMPKINS, 527 W. 143d st., New York City.

LEGAL NOTICES

CITY OF BOSTON

SPECIAL PRIMARY

Wards 6, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23 and 24

Board of Election Commissioners,
City Hall Annex, Court Square,
Boston, October 13, 1916.

IN ACCORDANCE with the provisions of law, notice is hereby given that meetings of members of the political parties qualified to vote in Wards 6, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23 and 24 will be held in the several polling places in said Wards designated for the purpose by the Board of Election Commissioners on

Monday, the 23d Day of OCTOBER, 1916

and all such members will, on such date, and in the several precincts in which they are entitled to vote, give in their votes for candidates for nomination for Representatives in General Court.

The polls at said meeting will be open at 6 o'clock A. M., and will close at 4 o'clock P. M.

Five copies of locations of polling places are posted in public places in each precinct, and information as to such places may also be obtained at the office of the Board of Election Commissioners, City Hall Annex, Boston.

JOHN M. MINTON,
MELANCTHON W. BURLEN,
FRANK SEIBERLICH,
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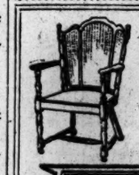

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FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

Furnishing the Modern Bathroom

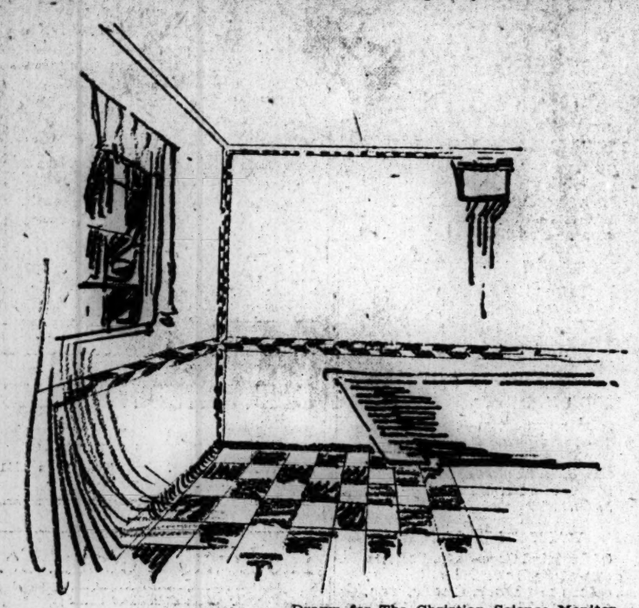
By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—There are many ways of treating bathrooms, both decorative and useful, and countless schemes, expensive and inexpensive, simple and elaborate, can be devised. Much of the comfort of the household depends upon the bathroom; therefore money is wisely spent when invested in good, plain, solid fittings which will in themselves be a guarantee of satisfactory service.

When building a house, it is not a difficult matter to arrange for a bathroom to be all that can be desired, but, when it comes to making one that already exists into something out of the common, more thought is required. Many of the houses in London, built in the early and mid-Victorian periods, have no bathrooms at all. Therefore, to carry out the necessary alteration to make one, either a bedroom must be sacrificed or an addition must be made on some convenient landing. The present day house, however, is liberally provided with bathrooms. The best bedroom, too, usually has a dressing-room, which can be converted into a bathroom without sacrificing any of the useful arrangements required for dressing.

One sensible method of treating the floor of the bathroom is to have a coved skirting, as this makes it impossible for water to lodge in the corners, and this plan is specially advisable for small rooms where constant splashing might prove destructive. This type of floor is usually made of a composition which is floated on the flooring, carried about eight inches up the skirting, and then finished with a molding. Another good floor is made of a cork parquet which is pleasant to stand upon and also does away with the necessity for extra mats. Cork parquet can be obtained in many colors, and a soft gray-green looks well with a wall of white tiles carried up to within about eight inches from the ceiling. Dull tiles, especially in white, are the most pleasing, and an entirely white wall always looks well and has the advantage of forming a surface that does not obtrude itself as the ordinary bright tiles do. The space above the tiling and the whole of the ceiling should be painted in the best oil color, and then flat enameled.

A delightful and effective bathroom can be carried out by having the floor laid with 12-inch black and white marble tiles, either in the form of a black border, in which case they are placed squarely, the center being a solid mass of white, or alternate black and white tiles. The walls should be surrounded by a dado four feet wide and glass shelves with silvered brackets, where necessary. Many new devices can also be obtained in the way of seats and trays for the bath, and these add greatly to the comfort.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

of white Sicilian marble, finishing with a beveled edge. Above, the wall should be painted white with a black and white border paneling each of the walls, outlining the top of the dado, and running up the angles and beneath the cornice. In this room, a low sunk bath with turned edges would look best, but, if this is not practical, one standing on a porcelain base would serve equally well. The best type of baths are those having the taps and waste on the outside, as this leaves the bath itself free.

As no bathroom is complete without a lavatory basin, one with a flat Sicilian marble top would look best in the room described, as it would be in keeping with the dado, and with this arrangement there would be no need to have the usual backing. The soap trays should be securely fixed with silver-plated holders, and all taps and fittings should be silvered. A glass towel rail and airer may be added,

Escalloped Dishes

Why "escalloped," or "scalloped" for short, nobody seems to know, not even the old experienced cooks who have "scalloped" things for years and years. But the cookbooks sedately inform us that scalloped dishes are prepared by "baking in the oven with a top layer of buttered crumbs; the foundation of an escalloped dish may be fish, meat, vegetables, macaroni, and so on, with generally a sauce or gravy poured over and the top covered with crumbs. Some crumbs are generally mixed throughout the dish. Scalloped dishes are served in the utensils in which they are baked."

So much for scalloping. To many, there is no more appetizing way of preparing small foods, and a mellow brown casserole filled with a creamy, crusty mixture, invariably wins a welcome at the simple family board. The following escalloped dishes will give the young housewife a survey of their possibilities and perhaps remind the housekeeper who has gotten into a rut of new materials for scalloping.

Scalloped Corn—With a knife, cut through the center of each row of grains on six medium-sized ears of corn and scrape the pulp from the cob. Put a layer of the corn in the bottom of a buttered baking dish, cover with a layer of cracker or bread crumbs, add ½ teaspoon of salt, ⅛ teaspoon of pepper, and 1 tablespoon of butter, sprinkled in dots over the crumbs. Then add another layer of corn, then crumbs and seasonings, having the top layer crumbs. Pour milk over all until it comes to the top of the crumbs. Bake in a moderate oven about ½ hour, or until the corn is cooked. Canned corn may be used in the same way.

Scalloped Corn and Tomatoes—In the bottom of a buttered dish, put a layer of cooked corn; over this a layer of bread or cracker crumbs; then sprinkle with salt and pepper and dots of butter; then a layer of stewed tomatoes. Over the tomatoes place another layer of corn, and proceed as above until the dish contains the desired quantity. Sprinkle the top with crumbs and dots of butter. Place in the oven and bake about 20 minutes, or until well heated throughout and browned on top. This may be baked in individual molds, if desired.

Scalloped Fish and Macaroni—Make ½ cup of cream sauce by blending 1 tablespoon of butter, 1 tablespoon of flour and ½ cup of milk. Flake cold halibut or codfish from a preceding meal, and in a buttered baking dish place a layer of cooked macaroni (which may also be a leftover), over this a layer of the flaked fish, then a layer of the cream sauce. Proceed in this manner until the ingredients are used, cover the top with buttered crumbs, and bake 20 minutes, or until a golden brown, in a moderate oven.

Scalloped Macaroni and Tomatoes—Break ½ package of macaroni into pieces ½-inch long, and cook in boiling salted water until tender. Drain and blanch with cold water, then cover with a cup of the preceding cream sauce, well seasoned with salt, pepper, and four tablespoons of grated cheese. Cover the bottom of a buttered baking dish with a layer of the macaroni; over this put a layer of tomatoes, then macaroni, and proceed in this way until the ingredients are used, having macaroni covered with buttered crumbs on the top. One cup of tomatoes should be used. Bake until heated throughout and the top browned.

Scalloped Potatoes—Wash and pare four medium sized potatoes. Into a buttered baking dish, slice very thinly enough potatoes to cover the bottom of the dish. Over this sprinkle salt, pepper, and dots of butter; also about ½ tablespoon of flour. Now add another layer of thinly sliced potatoes and proceed as before. When the potatoes are all used, sprinkle buttered bread crumbs over the top and add milk until it comes to the top layer of the potatoes. Bake until the potatoes are tender, adding more milk if necessary. The potatoes will require about one hour to bake. Cold boiled potatoes may be used up in this way and require only ½ hour to bake.

Scalloped Potatoes with Bacon—Wash and pare 4 medium sized potatoes. Slice very thinly enough to cover the bottom of a buttered baking dish. Over them sprinkle ¼ teaspoon of salt, ⅛ teaspoon of pepper, and ½ tablespoon of butter in dots. Add another layer of thinly sliced potatoes and proceed as before. When the potatoes are all used, cover the top with thin slices of bacon and add milk until it comes to the top of the potatoes. Bake about one hour, or until the potatoes are tender, adding more milk if necessary—that is, if they become dry. The bacon imparts a delicious and appetizing flavor to the potatoes. If more meat is desired, alternate layers of potatoes and bacon may be used.

Scalloped Pumpkin and Rice—In a baking dish, arrange a layer of mashed pumpkin, over this a layer of cooked rice, and then a layer of cream sauce. Proceed in this manner until 1 cup of each ingredient has been used, sprinkling buttered crumbs over the top. Place in the oven until well heated through and browned on top. To cook the pumpkin, cut in two, scrape out the interior mass of seeds, and stringy portion, and cut into small pieces. Now either cover with boiling water or else put in a steamer and cook until tender, about ½ hour. Put through a vegetable press, season with salt, pepper, and butter. Canned pumpkin may be used.

Scalloped Quail—This is a good way to utilize the meat that is left after a treat of broiled quail. Remove all the meat from the bones, add an equal quantity of browned crumbs, mix well, and put into a baking dish. Pour over all as much well seasoned white sauce as there is meat. Cover the top with buttered crumbs and bake until well heated throughout and the top is brown.

Scalloped Salmon and Spaghetti—Break ½ cup of spaghetti into short pieces, cook in 1½ quarts boiling salted water, and boil until tender, about 20 minutes. Free 1 can of salmon from the bones and skin, put in layers in a baking dish; alternating with the spaghetti. Pour over all 1 cup of thin white sauce, made by blending 1 tablespoon of flour, 2 tablespoons of butter and 1 cup of milk, seasoned with ½ teaspoon salt, ¼ teaspoon white pepper, and 1 tablespoon of lemon juice. Cover with buttered crumbs and bake 20 minutes in a moderate oven.

Day by Day in the Office

This is how one business girl improved the efficiency of her office routine.

"My work was regular, exactly the same thing every day," she said, "but it took absolutely all of my time, so that I did not seem to have a chance to work up to anything bigger. I could not help feeling uninterested, yet there was no position higher up that I was able to fill and I did not have time to learn the higher branches of the business. If I could only be put on other work a part of every day—an hour or two—I thought, then I might be able to climb, but my routine was too necessary and too pressing.

"Then it occurred to me to take one tiny step upward every day, a step that took so little time that it wouldn't be countable. I began by typing 10 more words a minute than I had ever accomplished before. The next day I made more copies of a circular, without having to rub anything out, than I had ever done before. The following day I kept my papers in better order, and the next day I thought out a new way of arranging my letters for signature, which brought a word of approval from the head of my department.

"I kept a little note book and recorded the tiny achievement of each day. Presently it occurred to me to take five minutes from my lunch hour every day, and familiarize myself with some little detail of the job next above mine. I read all the pamphlets, followed the advertising, even wrote little reports myself and then destroyed them. I did not seem to get anywhere, when I considered each day by itself, but in a few months' time I found I knew a great deal more about the wider aspects of the business, and within a year I had been promoted to much more responsible, interesting, and remunerative work. It was done in such infinitesimal advances that I did not seem to be moving at all, but the little steps taken every day not only made each of those days less irksome, but they led at last to the place I had longed to fill."

The Saucepan Cover

When a saucepan cover seems useless because the little knob or handle is lost, push a cork part way through the opening and secure it by driving a small nail horizontally through the cork on the under side.

In Making Potato Salad

If potato salad is mixed while the potatoes are still warm, the flavors seem to blend much better than when the ingredients are all cold.

The Accommodating Marigold

The garden woman looked up from her gray-green window box to greet the neighbor who paused at the hedge.

"What in the world are you doing? Transplanting flowers that are in full bloom?" ejaculated the visitor. "I never heard of such a thing."

"Oh, these are my accommodating friends, the marigolds," retorted the garden woman. "A marigold is the most adaptable member of the flower family, I do believe. It is like the house guest who always fits right into the place and is happy wherever you put her. You can move a marigold, in full bloom, not once but again and again. They come along about midsummer, and blaze away until long after everything else has gone except the chrysanthemums and cosmos.

"These, you see, are the dwarf marigolds. They grow close to the ground, a mass of golden yellow and blended tones of mahogany and orange velvet. These have bordered one of the garden beds all summer, but now that the flowers in my window boxes have dwindled and faded,—behold, I pick up great bunches of marigolds, tuck their feet snugly into the boxes, and they go on blooming serenely. They seem to be absolutely dauntless. For example, around my bird bath, earlier in the summer, I had a circle of blue lobelia. It bloomed its little season, and passed. Over went flowering marigolds, and formed a golden circle where the blue one had been.

"When I planted the marigolds in the spring, I left some seed in a garden basket into which a little earth got dumped. The basket was placed in a shady corner near the veranda and forgotten. When I came back from my summer's vacation, I found the basket bubbling over with marigolds, blooming gaily in the dark, unwatered except for occasional rains. On another occasion, I had taken up some six or eight clumps of them to move to another spot, and was called away before I could finish the work. The marigolds, roots and all, lay out in the hot sun for two days, but at the end of that time a heavy shower came. A few hours later a member of the family came in and said:

"'Have you seen those marigolds? They're walking across the lawn!' And they were, erect and smiling.

"The tall African marigolds are just as sturdy and obliging. I plant masses of them in an extra bed, to draw on when the perennials go and empty spaces are left in the garden. They will transplant at any time, drooping only for an hour or two. They will go anywhere and do anything for you. Oh, I couldn't 'keep garden' without marigolds!"

To Save Gas in Cooking

Have the article ready and on the burner before the gas is lighted. Light the match, turn gas cock on full and apply match.

If lighted slowly, and gas pops or gives a yellow and blue noisy flame, it means imperfect combustion. The gas should be quickly turned out and properly relighted to give a blue flame.

As soon as the liquid begins to boil, turn the gas down until there is just enough heat to keep it boiling.

Use the simmering jet whenever possible. It supplies sufficient heat to keep a large kettle of water boiling.

In most baking, turn out one oven burner or lower both after the first 15 minutes.

A small oven set on top of the stove over one burner, for baking small quantities, will reduce the gas bill.

To Make a Thin White Sauce

One cup milk, 1 tablespoon butter, 1 tablespoon flour, ½ teaspoon salt, ¼ teaspoon pepper. Put butter in saucepan; stir over slow heat until melted and bubbling; add flour mixed with seasoning and stir until thoroughly blended. Remove from fire to pour over cold milk. Return to stove and bring to boiling point, stirring constantly, and let boil 1 minute.

To Keep Fruit from Discoloring

To keep fresh pared fruit, such as apples, peaches, pears, or bananas, from discoloring, wrap well in tissue paper, or waxed or manila paper, and set in a cool place.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

Sudanese Camel Stamp

It is the desire of every boy collector to obtain a camel stamp from Sudan. Before we go any further, let us correct the impression that the animal is a camel, says a writer in the American Boy. It is a dromedary, the former being the slow beast of burden of a caravan, while the dromedary belongs to a . . . race of camels akin to our thoroughbred race horses and are almost as swift. They have been used for centuries by the Arabs for war and courier service.

This design was first used in 1898, an officer connected with the Sudan government designing the same. In a letter to a friend he wrote: "I have just designed a new stamp which has been approved by the Khedive. It shows a dromedary trotting fast across the desert with an Arab on its back holding a rifle and two spears and the mail bags on the saddle."

The stamp itself under a magnifying glass shows a clever conceit in that one of the mail bags is labeled in microscopic letters "Khartoum" and the other one "Berber." When this stamp appeared, the engravers, Messrs. de la Rue of London, used a paper watermark with a rosette-like design, described by some as a lotus flower and by others a Maltese cross. When the new set had been received, indignation was manifested that the Maltese cross design should have been used and the matter was brought to the notice of the Sirdar. Lord Kitchener thereupon gave orders that the Star and Crescent should be used on the next issue, thus the scruples of the Sudan Moslems were no longer offended by beholding the Maltese cross in their stamps.

The 2 milliemes stamp . . . is a very attractive one, the frame being in brown and the center in green. The characters at the bottom of the stamp are Arabic representing the figures and words found in English at the top. The exact rendering of the Arabic characters beneath the dromedary is "Posta Sudanieh." Our brief study of this stamp shows what is possible for one to learn about the stamps in one's album.

Triangle

A letter from staple,
And just to exist,
A spring vegetable,
A wild beast, I wist;
A gem from the ocean
We all love to dangle
From ears, I've a notion
Will make our triangle.

—Youths Companion.

Answer to Preceding Puzzle — Double Beheadings and Double Curtailings. Agincourt. 1. Fr-ant-ic. 2. Engag-ed. 3. Bl-ink-ed. 4. Re-new-ed. 5. In-cub-us. 6. Fl-oat-ed. 7. Spurn-ed. 8. St-ran-ge. 9. Re-tin-ue.

A Study in Oriental Rugs

The study of oriental rugs is a work to which many educated men have given years, then only to tell us that they have just touched the subject superficially. Much has been written about them, and some few claim a thorough knowledge of even the difficult problem of antiques. Within the last 20 years, a number of American merchants have spent much time among the fastnesses of Persia and Turkey, visiting the natives in their huts, and sitting by them hour after hour as they work, learning their language and gradually acquiring skill in interpreting the intricate patterns of the different localities; then going with these patient workers to their great yearly fairs in the centers of trade, the greatest center being that of Constantinople.

Only a few strangers succeed in forcing their way into these out-of-the way places, for the secrets of rug making are guarded carefully and passed down from father to son, from generation to generation. The native Turkish, Persian, or Armenian merchants are our best experts on these beautiful rugs, according to a recognized authority. The first-hand information from two authorities on these beautiful works of art, here in the middle west, with time and patience to show the beautiful and rare collections which they have made in their travels among the hills where they were made, gives one the impression that one has been passing through a picture gallery, listening to the story of the rug designs and origin, and trying to carry away a vision of those wonderful colors, softened but uneffaced by time, with the exquisite designs, the wonderful beauty of line and composition.

The closer one studies the subject of oriental rugs and the art and history behind them, the deeper veneration he acquires for the ancient weaver's art. An interesting fact is that the dates of rug weaving and the making of the first violin are the same, both probably going back to the year 5000 B. C. Both Egypt and Babylon claim the honor of being the birthplace of the rug. Pliny gives the honor to Egypt. Persia got rugs from the Babylonians, and the Moors first took them into Europe. It is believed by experts that their designs influenced the artists of the fifteenth century in Italy, where they were found as mural decorations as early as the fifteenth century. Many of the mural decorations show the influence of the peculiar patterns of the early rugs.

For a long time rugs could be found in Europe in the cathedrals only. There they were used on the walls, and at the approaches to the altars. During the sixteenth century, they were carried into France and England. Although last to appreciate the wonderful beauty of these rugs, Americans have been most lavish in their purchase, and some of the finest collections are now possessed by them.

There are only a few rare antiques left. Sir Gordon Wilkinson found rugs dating back to 358 B. C., in Thebes. Few date earlier than the sixteenth century, and these are hard to find. It is claimed that those found in India are the make of Persian weavers, transported there by the rich Hindus.

The secret of the durability of these rugs is the excellent material used in fabric and dye, both the products of their own native hills, in Persia and Turkey,—the wool of the sheep and lambs for the pile of the rug, the goat's hair for the warp. Great care is used in the preparation of the wool, and no haste enters into a single step of the work.

The method of weaving is the same today as thousands of years ago. Today the weavers, usually women and girls, squat at their work, weaving the threads in and out, tying the wonderful knots, selecting this color and that, as the beautiful pattern grows under their deft fingers, year in and year out. Some rugs, the experts declare, take 30 years in the making.

The loom is very simple—a square frame set up against the wall of the hut in winter, and against the side of the hut in summer. Every stitch is done by hand. Great care has to be taken in the beginning, to stretch the warp on the loom so that there may be no wrinkling. To form the narrow selvage, the thread of the weft is thrown back and forth through the warp several times. Then begins the patient task of making the pile of the rug, by knotting pieces of the wool, cut up in short lengths for the purpose. From the top of the frame hang balls of colored wool within easy reach of the workers, which are passed between two strands, one under, one over, cut, and firmly tied. When two rows have been made, they are clipped to form the plush pile. The closer together these strands are to the inch, the finer the weave of rug.

The patterns of these rugs belong to respective nations and are further subdivided in character by districts and families. Some nations cling to one color also. The Turkish rugs are prevailingly red, the Persian green, the Greek and Armenian blue. These colors are significant of certain attributes for which each color stands. Yellow for purity, blue for truth, virtue, sincerity. When closely studied, the rugs show great individuality. Could each family pattern be made to yield up its secret, no romance would be more interesting. The irregularities are the charm, showing the variations made by each patient worker, developing his own ideals from the original pattern handed down for centuries. They all reflect, as does all art, the environment. For the most part the lives of these simple people were lived in the open, and the patterns reflect the flora and fauna of the country. They have caught the brilliant sunshine of the meadows, the soft light of the upland pastures, the deep shadows of their mountain fastnesses, and woven them into the meshes of their rugs.

Oriental rugs may be divided into four groups: the Persian, Turkoman, Caucasian, Turkish. These are again renamed from the district where they are made. From the standpoint of artistic beauty and workmanship, the silk rugs of central Persia are superior to all other rugs. There is an aristocracy in rug weaving, and the silk rug is its acme. To raise silk costs money, and these rugs are usually made for royalty or the very rich. The designs are very beautiful, and the texture and coloring give a quality to them which cannot be obtained by any other weave. They are a symphony of colors, the richest blues, ivory, old green, shading off into browns and red. From whatever angle viewed, the deep sheen, the soft exquisite rhythm of color tints, recall deep depths of blue, blue skies, ocean waves of green, dingly dells, deepest shadows. One does not wonder that William Morris, who was a lover of these oriental beauties, could bring out such wonderful intimacy in color effects in his tapestry and mural work.

A few of the finest weaves of rugs deserve to be mentioned. The Hashan rug has an intricate design. The center is usually red or ivory, and the background a medallion, with corner pieces of dark, royal blue. Floral patterns predominate. The finest of Persia's rugs come from this district.

Another beautiful Persian rug is the Saruk. The predominating colors are rich red, dark purple and camel's-hair brown. The design is purely Persian—quaint medallions, irregular and altogether unlike each other in shape, with corner pieces to harmonize, queer shaped geometrical figures, or rich floral designs on a field of dark blue or red.

The antique specimens of Hamadan rugs are most artistic. They usually have a border of camel's hair of about six inches to a foot wide, then a wider border in floral design, with one or two narrow borders, a center of camel's hair, with a medallion over the solid field. The camel's hair is in its native soft brown shade. The Belouchistan rugs are popular because of their extremely soft shades of brown, pink and blue and their silky effects. The ends are of wide striped selvage.

The antique Ghiordes are woven in Asiatic Turkey, and are like fine tapestries. Their great value is in the detail of design and contrast of color, black and blue bands on a gray-white ground for the border. The center is usually a solid center of blue, green, or maroon. The prayer design resembles the arched entrance to a mosque, with columns on each side. The corners thus formed are filled with geometric figures. This is the best Turkish rug made.

In Smyrna they are putting out some fairly good Persian rugs, are employing weavers from other parts of Turkey and are giving to the world a cheaper kind of rug. Their finest product is the Shah. These products have good colors and fine wool. For price and texture they are good value, but they are not antique rugs, although many of them are made on the old patterns.

"An antique rug," declares Garabed T. Pushman, an authority on oriental rugs, whose courtesy has given these facts to the public, "is at least 50 years old. It is the use and association which makes the rugs antiques. They are used upon the floors for generations, with no other furniture, and are walked upon by bare feet. Twice a year they are taken to running water and washed with soap, and dried under tropical suns. This mellows and softens the colors and gives to them that indescribable luster which is possessed by no other process.

"The demand for these rugs was so great, and the price so prohibitive that the real antiques were soon gone; so a new supply has been made, no less valuable as to color and quality, generally speaking, than the old ones, with the difference that they will need time, and the kind of use the oriental gives them to acquire that quality of mellowness and luster. Yet they are hand-made oriental rugs.

"Rugs are often injured because of wrong use. They should rarely be beaten. It is better to turn them down and gently tap with a piece of rubber pipe, then sweep them on both sides. They should never be kept rolled up, but at least once a week swept. When very dirty, they should be taken to oriental dealers and cleaned. Above all, they should be kept in good repair. A stitch in time with these delicate fabrics means more than saving nine."

An Outdoor Bed Built In

The delight of sleeping out of doors, and of sniffing the fresh, clear air during the night, is denied many people because no sleeping porch is practicable in their home. To build such a porch is often both inconvenient and expensive, as it involves adding on an entirely new wing to the house proper.

A way to combine an indoor and an outdoor bed has been devised by a large school for boys in the middle West, and it is so simple and feasible that it might well be adopted in private homes, as it is possible to build it into any room.

The bunk is built into a corner of the room, below a wide window. A similar window separates the bed from the room. Both windows may be raised or lowered by means of pulley ropes at the head of the bunk. The youngster gets out of his daytime clothes and into his snug sleeping suit in the warm room. When he is ready to turn in, he lifts the window between the room and his bed, slips into the bunk and lowers the inner window again. He then reaches up and pulls the rope which raises the outer window. He is outdoors, yet protected by the warmed walls of the bunk. In the morning he lowers the outer window, and raises the inner one, stepping immediately into a warm room to dress.

During the day an attractive couch cover transforms the sleeping bunk into an inviting window seat.

Catchalls for Closet Shelves

The woman who made them had just put the finishing touches on the furnishing of a charming new house. Showing her first visitor over the house, she remarked that she had always intended to avoid the unsightly collection of articles which, in even the best regulated homes, accumulate on the closet shelves. She had therefore procured about two dozen boxes of uniform size—preferably the ones in which men's shirts come from the shop, these being about 8 inches deep, 24 inches long, and 15 inches wide, quite heavy and well made. These she covered carefully with wall paper to match each room. Six of these were chosen for each closet, and were piled up in the order which best suited the size of the closet. These held such things as the piece of cretonne left from the hangings, new material for sewing, the odds and ends left by the visiting dressmaker, and the many other small articles one never quite knows what to do with. In many households it might be necessary to label the boxes, and very attractive labels can be bought for the purpose.

The visitor was interested to see, when a closet door was thrown open, that the upper part of it looked very much like a continuation of the wall of the room, as all the boxes in sight were covered with the same paper. The effect was restfully neat and orderly.

A New Bottle Stopper

A new stopper for bottles is composed of combined glass and rubber. The glass part is in reality a small stopper, threaded to screw into the rubber. It has a narrow flange above the rubber, and ends in a flat keylike knob for turning. When fitted into the bottle, a turn or two tightens it.

Peanut Macaroons

Beat the whites of 3 eggs until foamy, add ¼ teaspoon of cream tartar and beat until dry. Then gradually beat in ½ cup of sugar (granulated) and beat until very light; then fold in another ½ cup of sugar, 1 tablespoon of flour, and 2 cups of peanuts, chopped very fine. Drop by teaspoons on buttered paper, sift granulated sugar on the top and bake in a quick oven from 5 to 7 minutes. Coconut or other nuts may be substituted for peanuts.

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Forgiveness

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THERE are few topics of such interest to humanity in general as that of forgiveness. Men believe in the reality of evil, and in consequence fall into sinful practices, with the inevitable result that reaction sets in calling for the redress of the wrong committed and demanding "forgiveness" for the misdeed. The question has perplexed mankind in every age; and many and strange are the attempts which have been made to cancel the debt which the false belief of evil piles up against the believers in it. Christian Science goes to the root of the matter, and by teaching the truth about God, that is about infinite good, it exposes the claim of so-called evil, thereby enabling men to see the true meaning of forgiveness.

Now it is necessary, to begin with, to understand something about God's nature in order to have a basis for correct reasoning. Christian Science declares, as already indicated, that God is infinite good. This declaration has to be accepted in its entirety; and it means that good alone is real, since God is infinite. Good is omnipresent and good is omnipotent. It follows that no other real power exists differing in its nature from good, opposing good anywhere, or capable of neutralizing the activity of good. This, of course, is diametrically opposed to prevalent beliefs which maintain that evil is as real as good, that the presence of evil is as universal as that of good, and that evil is not only capable of neutralizing good but of actually dominating the situation, getting the upper hand at times and assuming the control. It staggers the human mind to be told that evil is unreal. Even many who have admitted, unthinkingly no doubt, that God is good hesitate to accept the conclusion which logically follows that evil is unreal. But the spiritual fact remains, standing out with the indelible distinctness of absolute truth and forever silencing the lie that evil is real. That is what Mrs. Eddy discovered.

How then, it may be asked, does Christian Science teach that evil should be viewed? Christian Science looks upon evil as false belief, as mortal error. It places evil in the same category as every other fallacy. Suppose a man said that he could construct a circle out of a straight line which could not be bent. What would be said about his position? That he was laboring under a delusion, a misapprehension, a false belief. Suppose a child on being asked how many three added to two make, replied six; what would be thought of the answer? That it was a mistake, an error, a false belief. Both the man and the child might believe strongly and persistently in what they said, but that would not make their mistake in the slightest degree more true. And the belief in the reality of evil is entirely analogous to these errors. Good is infinite because God is good; and no reasoning from a material basis can ever make the belief of evil a reality.

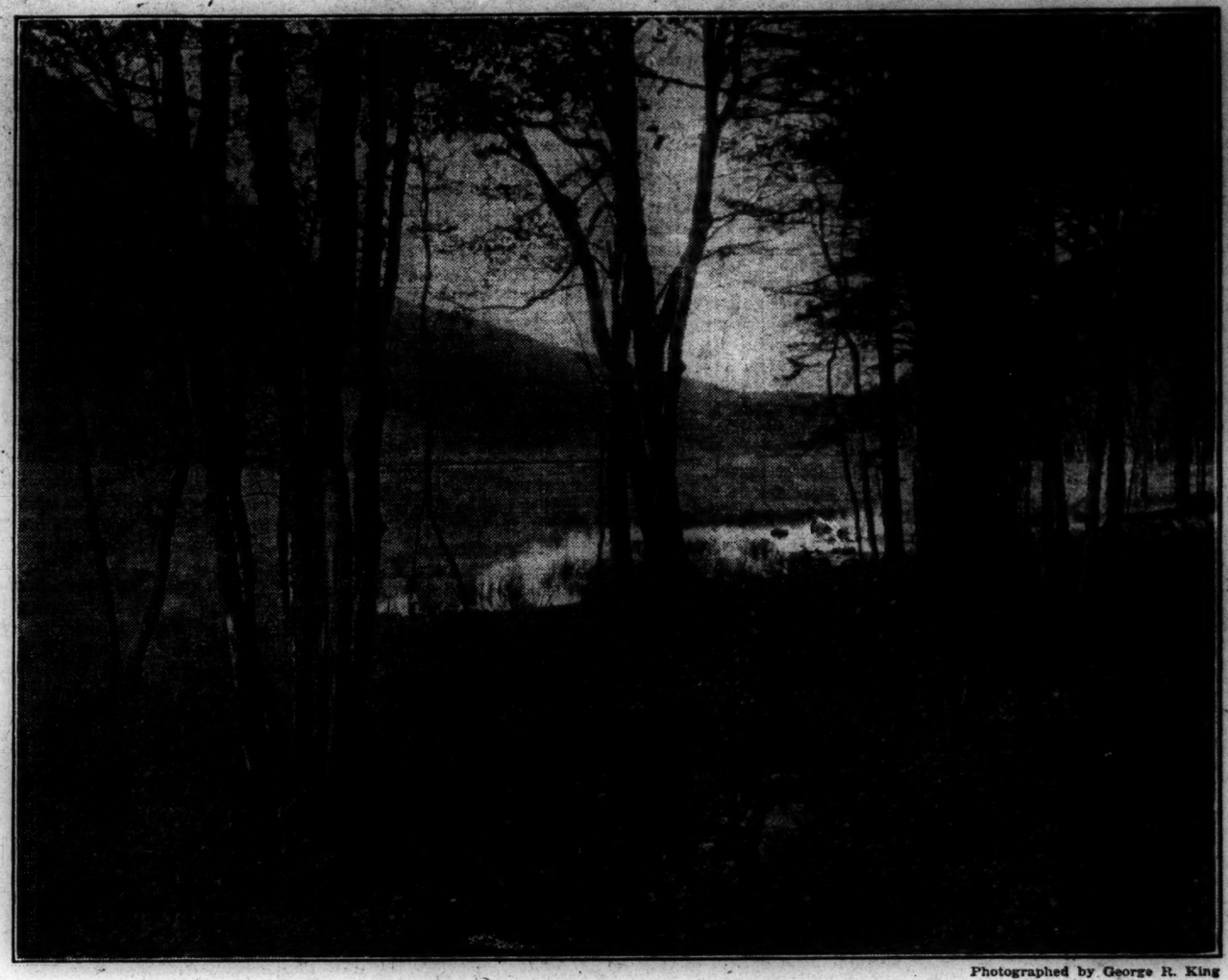
A human being, however, may believe very strongly in the reality of evil; or to put it somewhat differently, he may believe very strongly that good is not omnipresent, that good is not always present. And so believing he may fall directly into what goes by the name of sin, which may take the form of jealousy, envy, hatred, revenge, lust, or any other form of evil belief having its origin in material sensuousness. When this seems to take place, what inevitably happens? Punishment follows, suffering follows. And what causes the suffering, the punishment? Is it God? God is infinite good. Reality alone is known to God; but evil or unreality does not exist, and has no reality for Truth to know. If God punished evil in the way commonly believed, He would be cognizant of so-called evil, and it would thus be part of His consciousness and so eternal. What then is the explanation? It is that the belief of evil is itself synonymous with suffering. The belief carries with it its own certain punishment. Writing on page 497 of Science and Health, Mrs. Eddy gives as one of the tenets of Christian Science: "We acknowledge God's forgiveness of sin in the destruction of sin and the spiritual understanding that casts out evil as unreal. But the belief in sin is punished so long as the belief lasts."

The forgiveness of sin, then, takes place, scientifically, only as the belief that evil is real is destroyed in human consciousness. A man might be, in the eyes of the world, a heinous sinner because of his delight in practicing his evil beliefs, and there would be no pardon for him until he turned to God, that is to good; as he allowed good its rightful place, the belief in evil would be destroyed in proportion to his spiritual understanding. It is spiritual understanding perceiving the allness of good, "that casts out evil as unreal"; and the casting out of evil is the forgiveness of sin. Thus it is, as Mrs. Eddy says on page 5 of Science and Health, that "Sin is forgiven only as it is destroyed by Christ,—Truth and Life."

It will be apparent that God does not forgive sin merely because He is entreated to do so. Such a view betrays an entire misapprehension of the nature of Deity. But does it not explain why men have often struggled perhaps in vain to get rid of some particular form of sin? Many a time they may have pleaded with the intensest earnestness to God to forgive them for those deeds which may have blackened the past for them and to free them from the tendencies of the desire to repeat the offense against righteousness; but often in vain. The explanation of the failure lies in the fact that they have been making evil real, have been believing that evil has power, and place in which to act, and that it is known to and permitted by God. Such a false consciousness needs correction before forgiveness or deliverance can be experienced by it. But what a bright hope Christian Science brings to all mankind. It does not come with curses to a man, but speaks to him in language as simple and tender as true, "Why art thou cast down, O my soul?" Good is omnipotent, and evil in reality is without power or presence, evil is a false belief of the human mind. The moment the truth begins to be apprehended, the meaning of forgiveness becomes plain.

A Poet for All Men

What art wants . . . is a poet who shall begin by confessing that he is as other men are, and shall sing about things which concern all men, in language which all men can understand.—Charles Kingsley.



Photographed by George R. King

The Tarn, Bar Harbor, Maine

F. Marion Crawford, besides laying the plot of one of his novels at Bar Harbor, wrote affectionately of the whole island of Mount Desert, dwelling with equal lightness upon its natural beauty, and the incongruities that developed as the remote and picturesque communities were overrun by an influx of fashionable visitors. In Scribners Magazine (1849) he said:

"Mount Desert is lucky in its names of places, having been discovered as a summer resort late enough to escape the semi-classical namings of Baths and Mirrors and Bowers which have sentimentalized the rocks and pools of the White mountains. A few French words linger as a reminder of the time when Louis XIV. gave the original grant to the Sieur de la Motte Cadillac; but, most of them, like Hull's Cove and Town Hill, have an honest colonial American ring, while about Pretty Marsh Harbor, there is a certain echo of romance."

"At the first glance the island, on a map, reminds one somewhat of the dejected lamb that hangs by his middle in the order of the Golden Fleece. The deep indentation is Sommes Sound, running far inland, with Sommesville at its head, a quiet New England village with a white meeting house and many other houses, most of them white, and standing among gnarled apple trees in a gentle, dozing tranquillity."

"At some time or other every islander seems to have followed the sea; the man who drives your buckboard may have been more than once to China, and it is extremely likely that the farmer who brings your green peas has been tossed for many a week of hours in a crazy dory off the Banks. In nearly every home there is some keepsake from far-away lands, some tribute from Arctic or Tropic seas, and when at last an old captain makes up his mind to stay ashore, it is certain that there will be something about his house to show his former calling—a pair of huge whale ribs on each side of the front door, flowers growing in shells that have held the murmur of the Indian Ocean, and, instead of a cock or banner, a model of some sort of boat perched on the barn for a weathervane."

The Early Spanish Dramatists and the Elizabethans

"The Spanish drama and the contemporary drama in English had this in common, if nothing else, namely, that they broke with the classical tradition and adopted a modern and more colloquial presentation; but in most other points they were dissimilar, because the national character is dissimilar. Reverie and speculation, cogitation with oneself, musing on things seen," Martin Hume says in his "Spanish Influence on English Literature," "are the natural bent of the English nature. An Englishman wants to get at the springs that turn the human wheels of life round; he wants to understand the works, to sound the reasons for action. The Spaniards, like most semi-Latin peoples, care little for that. They wish to see and participate in the movement itself; to talk, to enjoy the surface of things whilst they may; in short, to follow the story, to weep with the afflicted heroine, to see themselves reflected in the unselfish bravery of the hero, to laugh at the buffoon, and to curse the villain."

In Spanish drama, the writer continues, "the characters are all personifications of fixed qualities, not human beings swayed by complex emotions. . . . They all do what they are bound to do, seeing their fixed characters. Compare this treatment with that adopted by Shakespeare and his English contemporaries. Take what is called the comic relief first. The graciosos in all the Spanish dramas of the best period, of which I am speaking, are roguish servants, brought in to serve as foils to their masters by their shrewd, vulgar wit. There is no differentiation of them. They are all turned out of the same mold, and from the beginning of the play to the end, whatever happens, they never change. They come on when required, and say their boorish smart things, and that is all. But, take some of Shakespeare's comic relief, and see the difference." Look, Mr. Hume says, at Falstaff: "How different the tone with which he humors Master Shallow from that he uses to his boon companions at the 'Boar's Head.'

"How dignified, withal, when the new King dashes all his hopes by turning his back upon him and sending him to prison. He does not go out with a wry-mouthed quip, as a common clown would do, but puts a brave face upon it to Justice Shallow, and bears himself like a gentleman. . . . Even more clearly, because more directly bearing upon the story told, is to be seen the personality of Shakespeare's heroes. Hamlet, for instance, is a creature of moods, and each new mood he shows has its influence upon the development of the story. He is not ticketed beforehand with a permanent character, like Calderon's Sigismundo in 'La Vida es Sueño,' or like Sancho Ortiz in Lope's 'Estrella de Sevilla,' but is moved by circumstances as live men are; and his changes react upon the story that surrounds him. . . . What is true of Shakespeare is true, in a degree, of his contemporaries and followers—Beaumont and Fletcher, Massinger, Ben Jonson, and the rest of them. They wrote for a public which desired to watch the springs of action, as well as to see the action itself; and human character is utilized to develop the story they have to tell."

What the Swallows Say

Leaves, not green but red and gold,
Fall and dot the yellow grass;
Morn and eve the wind is cold:
Sunny days are gone, alas!

Showers lift bubbles on the pool;
Peasants harvest-work dispatch;
Winter comes apace to rule;
Swallows cluster on the thatch.

Hundreds, hundreds of the race
Gather'd, hold a high debate,
One says—"Athens is my place:
Thither shall I emigrate.

"Every year I go and build
On the famous Parthenon:
Thus the cornice-hole is fill'd,—
Mark of an insulting gun!"

"Smyrna suits my humbler needs,"—
Says a second, twittering gay:
"Hadjis there count amber beads,
Sitting in the sun's bright ray. . . ."

Twinkling bright their eyes of jet,
Clapping wings in brotherhood,
Twitter thus the swallows met,
When the rust is on the wood. . . .

—Théophile Gautier (Tr. from the French by Toru Dutt).

Foundation Builders of the Eighteenth Century

"A full and accurate picture of the latter half of the eighteenth century would afford one of the most interesting studies," W. J. Dawson says in "The Makers of Modern Prose," "but it cannot be said that any such picture already exists. We have many sketches of the period, lucid, brilliant, exhaustive, but all more or less partial, and affording merely so many hints and elements from which the true picture is to be combined. To the literary men of this period an imperishable interest attaches. We seem to see them as we see men who toil in soot and semi-darkness far down at the foundations of some huge building, lifting from the gloom at rare intervals a grimy head, and calling to us with a stentorian voice. We recognize in them the pioneers of popular literature, and feel for them the admiration which is due to that species of silent heroism which endures and labors without murmur in a cause which brings no personal reward, and whose triumph is deferred to an hour so distant that it is impossible that the original worker should behold it. There are those who reap and those who sow; for one, the golden weather and the joy of harvest; for the other, the bleak winds, the hard soil, and the labor done in hope, and only hope. It was the men of the eighteenth century who sowed the harvest which we reap today. It was Samuel Johnson and his contemporaries who abolished Grub Street, who raised literature in England into an honorable profession, who quarried through clay and rock to reach that gold of Golconda, of which they indeed secured little enough, but to which every man of letters can now help himself abundantly, and without restraint.

"This England of the eighteenth century—Johnson's England, so to speak—was so entirely different from ours that it is difficult for us to arrive at a just understanding of its life. The French Revolution had not yet broken up the . . . stagnation which rested over Europe. It was an age of religion without faith, of politics without honor, and of life without morality."

"It is related that Johnson and Savage once walked the streets of London all night, because they were too poor to procure lodgings; but, says Johnson, 'We were in high spirits and brimful of patriotism; we inveighed against the Ministry, and resolved to stand by our country.' It is ludicrous enough—two ragged literary hacks, without a sixpence for their beds, resolving to stand by their country—and yet that was precisely what the country most needed. . . . For the problem Johnson had to face was that of a country fast going to pieces, and how to save her. . . . Even men like David Hume and Horace Walpole believed in the imminence of some vast political convulsion, and Walpole had more than once seen London at the mercy of as turbulent and resolute a mob as ever tore up the paving stones of Paris for barricades, and fought behind them. . . . In such an age Johnson went to church, and Wesley went into the highways and hedges to care for those whom the Church neglected. If Walpole had visited Moorfields at four o'clock on a New Year's morning, he would have found thousands of people standing hushed before the appeals of Wesley; or had he gone to Bristol, he might have found still vaster crowds of grimy miners weeping under the impassioned oratory of Whitefield. The very enthusiasm and strength of character which would have made many a miner and mechanic a daring and dreaded captain of a mob, Wesley directed to the peaceful battlefields of righteousness, and thus changed the men who might have proclaimed a Commune into the most loyal subjects that the King possessed. Thus it happened that when the great Revolution came, fifty years of the great evangelical revival had done their work, and it was only the trailing edges of the storm-cloud that swept our shores. This is a conclusion now universally admitted by all competent historians, and it is equally certain that what Wesley did in one domain of national life, Johnson did, by very different means, in another. Both were great conservative forces, and incredible as it would have seemed to the men of Johnson's day, yet it was from an obscure and excommunicated clergyman, and from a ragged, neglected, . . . scholar, who had known what it was to work in literature for fifteen pence a day, that the true salvation of England came."

Origin of the Players Club

"An incident of considerable interest that comes across the path of one's observation while at Bar Harbor is the fact that this is the place where Edwin Booth, while on a visit along the west coast, called together that well-known group of his friends, and organized the club which his fortune founded and with which his name will be ever perpetuated," writes Laurence Hutton. "Booth had long desired to do something in a tangible and enduring way for the good of his profession; and various schemes were fully discussed during the fortnight's cruise of the steam yacht Oneida, in the summer of 1886. The party consisted of Commodore E. E. Benedict, the owner of the yacht, T. B. Aldrich, Lawrence Barrett, William Bispham, Booth and myself. Booth's first idea was to found and endow some sort of an actors' home with sleeping rooms, writing rooms, a restaurant and the like. The notion of a club for actors was then broached. Mr. Aldrich with a peculiarly happy inspiration, proposed the name of The Players, and the general plan of organization was gradually outlined."

China's Position in the Art World of the East

"Persian paintings, Japanese prints and drawings, what have these in common?" Laurence Binyon asks in his "Paintings in the Far East." "Are they sporadic outbursts, one on the western the other on the eastern verge of the vast continent? Or are they both related to an older and more central art?

"The latter answer is the right one. It is in China that the central tradition of Asian painting must be sought for. Of all the nations of the East, the Chinese is that which through all its history has shown the strongest æsthetic instinct, the fullest and richest imagination. And painting is the art in which that instinct and that imagination have found their highest and most complete expression. If we are to compare the art of the East and the art of the West, in their essential character and differences, we must take as our type of the former the pictorial art of China.

"But why not of Japan? some may ask. For it has been popularly believed—though the belief is fast losing ground—that in art the Japanese have enormously improved on what they have derived from China. Certainly they have added new elements, and in some particular respects have surpassed the older nation, though in other respects they have never attained the same level. So vast an amount of Chinese painting has been lost or destroyed that we have no means for any detailed comparison. Yet even what little remains vindicates its great claim. The Japanese look to China as we look to Italy and Greece: for them it is the classic land, the source from which their art has drawn not only methods, materials, and principles of design, but an endless variety of theme and motive. As in the late nineteenth century Japan has taken over the material civilization of Europe, so, more than a thousand years earlier, she took over and absorbed the civilization of China, its art, its religion, its thought. But it was not foundation and starting point alone that Chinese art supplied, but a pattern and ideal. Again and again the painters of Japan have renewed their art with fresh . . . inspiration from the vigorous schools of the continent. The first great school of painting in Japan derived entirely from the grand and forcible style of the masters of the T'ang dynasty. In the twelfth and thirteenth centuries a school arose which developed a native character in its design, and enrolled in its ranks a number of splendid draftsmen and gorgeous colorists. When this school decayed, it was again from China that the renaissance came, the great renaissance of the fifteenth century which established the three classic schools of painting in Japan, and gloried in . . . variations on themes already handled with consummate feeling and expression by the galaxy of artists who flourished under the Emperors of the House of Sung. The next phase in Japanese painting was inaugurated by emulation of the rich and decorative coloring of the earlier Ming epoch; and once more, in the eighteenth century, a last wave from the now declining art of China left its traces on impressible Japan.

"The painting of the two countries, therefore, represents one great and continuous tradition, a tradition maintained and made illustrious by countless artists for two thousand years. From China that tradition, with its . . . ideals, originates; not only Japan in the East, but (to a less degree) Persia in the West, has derived inspiration for its art from the fertilizing overflow of that wonderful nation whose history has been the continued absorption from without of barbarous neighbors and invaders, and the imposition on its conquerors of its own civilization.

"The general conception of Chinese art which till the last few years prevailed in Europe was entirely founded on the productions of its decadence. Even in the case of porcelain, it was the later kinds that were collected and prized: the simpler and grander forms of the earlier periods are only beginning to be appreciated. In the case of paintin., the real nature of the art remained unguessed at for centuries after 'Chinoiseries' had won their first vogue in the West."

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, MASS., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1916

EDITORIALS

Infantile Paralysis

THE advertising of infantile paralysis, as a successful disease, knows no diminution. If it is possible to frighten people into having it, and it is commonly admitted that it is one of the easiest things to frighten people into being sick, the campaign of the doctors, in the press, should be eminently successful. Supposing infantile paralysis to be anything like as dangerous as the world is being assured that it is, everything should be done to keep the public calm, instead of the services of the press being enlisted to alarm it in every way. In spite of this, the latest appeal to its fears has been launched in the announcement that the disease "shows a preference for people who have been previously healthy." Thus one of the greatest paradoxes of medical law receives an unexpected confirmation, the paradox which declares that the healthy man need not congratulate himself upon his health, since when he is most healthy, then is the time to be least confident. Thus one begins to see why, in certain countries, medical men receive fees only when their patients are well, with the agreement that these fees shall cease the moment they become unwell.

One of the disappointing things, however, about this new disease, which has, temporarily at any rate, eclipsed all the old complaints, is that the medical profession has discovered that it commonly attacks patients recently inoculated with serums intended to protect them from other diseases. Thus the child fortified against smallpox is rendered dangerously liable to infantile paralysis, and this according to the laws of what is quaintly termed science. It is no mere layman who makes this charge, it is a fully qualified doctor of medicine. He seems to be aware that the idea will not be popular in his profession, for he thinks it possible that his brethren may be moved to laughter when he tells them that the present epidemic may have been caused by vaccination. Anybody who knows anything at all about the vaccination controversy will be perfectly willing to accept Dr. Blighton's "may have been" without smiling, since he goes on to point out, that it is worth the candid reflection of the medical profession, that since the introduction of compulsory vaccination, tuberculosis has increased 300 per cent, skin diseases 276 per cent, and cancer 600 per cent. There used to be a story told, in the far west, of a doctor who, being called in to attend a child for an ailmept he could not diagnose, gave the mother a phial, the contents of which he reassuringly declared, would throw the infant into fits. Then, he added beamingly, send for me, I'm death on fits. It seems rather like that with vaccination. In order to guard against smallpox you give the patient something else, and then you are called in to cure him of that.

As a matter of fact the critic of medicine has never any occasion to appeal to the outside witness. He can always find all he desires in the ranks of the medical profession itself. Was there not a doctor, in London, who humorously declared, in a confidential moment, that the operation for appendicitis commonly was marked by the success with which the patient was removed from the appendix, instead of the appendix from the patient? The remark was not considered irresistibly funny in the medical profession, but it was printed nevertheless in a leading medical paper. Then there was another celebrated doctor who became sarcastic at what he called the fetish of the tub. He went on to explain that extreme cleanliness was a positive incitement to disease; indeed, he went so far as to leave no possible doubt that the only way to be thoroughly healthy was to be equally thoroughly dirty. And so again today we have the principal medical paper, in England, permitting the vilification of quinine, in its columns, in a way which would have been regarded as sacrilegious only a few years ago. It permits one of its contributors to declare, without any circumlocution, that the use of quinine, as a preventive of malaria, is a fraud. Was not, this disbeliever demands, every inhabitant of Ismailia, which is surrounded by forty miles of desert, compulsorily and futilely dosed with quinine as a safeguard against malaria? It was certainly a great experiment, this making an object lesson of an entire town, and it is a pity that no more success should have attended it than that which attended the famous curse of a certain Cardinal Lord Archbishop of Rheims. Mr. Thomas Ingoldsby has told the story of what happened on that historic occasion, and of how when the curse was pronounced, all those present stared at one another, as did Cortes' men, with a wild surmise, since, in the words of the ballad:—

"what gave rise To no little surprise,
Nobody seem'd one penny the worse!"

or, it may be added, in the case of Ismailia, a penny the better. Of course it must be admitted that outside of Ismailia, very many people were several pennies the better, for as "Truth" remarks, dryly commenting on the admissions, were there not the importers and manufacturers of quinine?

The conclusion from all this is obvious. Centuries of the study of material medicine have only ended in the multiplication of diseases. The world is really, so far as it is possible to judge historically, no healthier than it was centuries ago, and whatever alteration may have taken place for the better, has taken place not through the discoveries of the medical schools, but through its own belief in the efforts of sanitary engineers. The effect of a growing belief in cleanliness has produced a cleaner mental and, therefore, necessarily a cleaner physical condition, but this has had nothing to do with medicine. The great plagues vanished when common precautions were taken to make towns sanitary. That, however, did not abolish disease. For a thousand years remedies have been changing, but there is as much necessity today for serums and drugs as ever there was in the first century for tabloids and ointments. And yet, in the first century, whilst the doctors of Rome and Athens were stocking their pharmacies with red scorpions' and with vipers' flesh, the world was being told of a healing which, if it would only have accepted it, instead of the appalling concoctions of the medical schools, would have long ago rid it of all disease.

That remedy is as available today as it was then, and this fact is beginning to be recognized. It is all very well for the health board of Brooklyn to issue pictures in which the doctor is seen advancing in a halo of light into the sick room, but the doctor can scarcely be said to have earned the environment which, up to now, the orthodox religious bodies have reserved for their saints. The doctor may arrive, as this cartoon of the health board insists, in a halo, but when he arrives he is able to do little more, according to the bulletin which accompanies him, than warn the parents of the sick child against almost everything which is normal to it. It is not to be allowed to play with children from houses where there is any sickness, or to play at all with children from out of town; it is not to be taken to any place where disease exists or has recently existed; it is not to go to a picnic, a party, or an outing; it is not to be seen at the moving pictures; no one is to kiss it, or use a handkerchief on it; and it is not to be taken into a crowd. The parents by this time must be beginning to wonder whether it is safe to possess a child at all, and whether everybody else's children are not so many dangers to their own.

The simple fact of the matter is that it is these terrible warnings to the world of the danger of disease, that are making children share in all the fears which, in the past, have been confided only to their parents. This, as a result, is filling the whole world with a dread of disease, which cannot be expected to have any other result than the germination of disease. When instead of using the press to advertise fear of disease, the medical profession uses the press to encourage the world in a belief in good instead of in evil, and in the knowledge of good to prevent evil, the world will begin to grow more healthy. For an understanding of the power and reality of good will prove a mental serum, from which not only no ill effects but nothing but health will ever be found to occur.

Mr. Osborne and His Cause

THE issue which Warden Thomas Mott Osborne, of Sing Sing prison, has raised anew by resigning from that post, is one that citizens of New York state, irrespective of party or creed, cannot afford to have go unmet and unsolved. If Mr. Osborne's charges against the Governor of the state and the superintendent of prisons have any basis in fact, proof of the same will no doubt seriously affect the careers of both officials. If, on the other hand, the charges are baseless, then it is time that Mr. Osborne's alleged shortcomings as a reformer were clearly made visible to the general public, so that it may not expect so much from him in the future.

The strife, of which this incident is only the latest, but not the last chapter, has now gone on so long, and has so interested the national public, that neither party henceforth can expect its own wishes, relative to an investigation, to be considered as final. The muddle has become so deep, the antipathies aroused are so intense, and the political and pecuniary interests at stake are so large, that unattached parties must be called in to see who is right, as to the forces now controlling the state's prison system. How far the disciplining that Mr. Osborne has of late received from the superintendent of prisons has been with the hope of provoking his resignation, and thus ridding the service of a troublesome, eccentric agitator, can hardly be known.

Mr. Osborne, now that he is out of office, and has ventured to indict the Governor for complicity in binding on the prison population of the state the yoke of an outworn theory of imprisonment, also is free to tell citizens all that he has learned during his control at Auburn and Sing Sing prisons. Tactics of prudence have governed him in the past, and have taught him, as a wise opportunist, to withhold something lest he lose the opportunity to do good. Now he may tell all he knows; and the public wants to hear it, shatter what idols it may. Back of him, until the final outcome of the fight, no doubt, will stand the trained penologists of the state and all groups of citizens who dare to trust to good will as an important factor in dealing with men deprived of their liberty because of selfish, non-social, lawbreaking acts. Arrayed against him will be such politicians and spoilsmen as have no intention of letting high standards of administration obtain at any state institution, penal or otherwise; and, in addition, those legalists that hold to the theory of an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth as the proper method of punishing all transgressions of moral law. These persons bitterly resent any preaching or practice of the Golden Rule with regard to the correction of wrongdoing. The spoilsmen are not eager for the prison to become stable in its staff of conscientious guardians and teachers of the inmates. They do not try to have the prisoners learn from papers or from books, or from persons of eminence invited to speak at the institution. They want judicial decrees to be enforced to the letter, whatever the extenuating circumstances may be. They do not want the prison to be a school, or its warden to be a prisoners' friend.

Hopelessness Uncalled For

TOUCHING the latest word from the department of justice at Washington regarding the Reading Company case, the Minneapolis Journal, basing its remarks probably on the despairing tone of the brief prepared for the supreme court by the attorney-general, remarks that "the anthracite coal monopoly appears to be impregnably intrenched, so far as the present power of the courts is concerned." That official, it will be remembered, described the company named as the backbone of the alleged monopoly of anthracite, and prophesied that, unless dissolved, it would own or control every ton of commercially available anthracite known to exist. In almost any other industry, he said, profits so enormous as those reaped by the corporation would attract fresh capital and lead to competition, but the supply of anthracite was limited to the fields in a part of Pennsylvania.

The Reading Company, as has been shown in these columns, controls both anthracite mines and the railroad which serves them. Other companies in the same line of business are in partnership with the Reading. The situation, so far as anthracite fuel goes, is dominated by the Reading. Coal prices are fixed at the limit of public patience and endurance.

Is there no way out of this? If there is, the attorney-general is apparently unable to find it. The Minneapolis Journal is likewise unable to see it. The Chicago Tribune, which copies the Minneapolis Journal article, contents itself with calling the Reading company "The Tightest Monopoly of All." Mr. Gregory has gone through the form of filing a brief, but he seems to have given up the matter as a bad job. "Even if the supreme court should find a way to order the dissolution of the combination," says the Journal, "experience with the oil trust dissolution lends little encouragement that there would be any decrease in the price of anthracite."

Only one little gleam of light penetrates the gloom. The attorney-general turns to it. Those who have been depressed by the despondency of his brief turn to it. If it does nothing else, it at least affords an opportunity of pigeonholing and indefinitely postponing the issue. It is a gleam projected by the proposition that what is necessary, before the Reading company can be called to account, is more legislation, a new law. Before big lawbreakers can be dealt with it is almost invariably the case that justice must be buttressed with fresh legislation, new laws. The legislation already enacted is ample for dealing with ordinary law violations and ordinary lawbreakers, but when it comes to a coal monopoly, or an oil monopoly, laws must be up to date.

It takes a long time to get ready to deal with a monopoly. This is shown, not only in the case of the department of justice, but in the case of the federal trade commission. We read, in the dispatches from Washington of Oct. 10: "Indications are now that the federal trade commission will not make public its reports on the increase in the price of news print and gasoline until after election. . . . The report on the gasoline investigation was to have been made public by Aug. 1."

But even in the face of all this, even in the face of unmistakable evidence that the monopolists are in the ascendancy, why should the attorney-general be hopeless? Why should the newspapers be melancholy? Is not the United States a democracy, and in a democracy do not the people govern?

Clogs

SOME years ago there was, in a certain city in the north of England, a famous alderman. Like not a few other famous aldermen, he had attained that position of municipal eminence from small beginnings. The fact was to him a source of honorable pride. In process of time he became mayor of the city of his adoption, for, indeed, he came from the country, and in the course of his first public speech, after his election, he passed his career in review. He told of his arrival in the city; of his early struggles; his early successes; his advancing fortunes, and his final triumph over all obstacles. "Aye, lads," he said, in conclusion, "Ah came here we' clogs on, an' now ahve gotten shoen."

Thus, even in those days, in the north, to rise out of clogs into shoes was regarded as a sign of growing prosperity; but, amongst the great mass of the workers, clogs were in full favor, and working men or working women no more thought of wearing boots or shoes, on a week day, than they would think of wearing their Sunday clothes on a week day. Times are changing, however, and although the high price of leather, today, is giving clogs a temporary popularity, this popularity only serves to show the extent to which they have had to surrender their practical monopoly of less than a decade ago. Even in Lancashire, says one report of the matter, the wearers of clogs are becoming fastidious. Ten years ago youths and young men of the mills and workshops wore their clogs during the evenings, and rose to the dignity of boots only at the week-end. Now clogs are worn, more often than not, merely for work and, as soon as that is ended, the workers put on their "every-day" boots as distinguished from "Sunday" boots.

Still, the clatter of the clogs is one of the characteristic sounds in a northern town, even today. Let the southerner, if he would hear a strange sound, get up early on a summer morning in a Lancashire town and make his way into one of the many side streets surrounding some big cotton mill; let him seat himself in the early sunlight on the steps of the inevitable grocer's shop at the corner, and listen for developments. The great buzzers throughout the town have "gone" some twenty minutes ago, and there is a strange stillness over everything; no sound save the twitter, now and again, of the sparrows on the housetops, and the distant tap of the knocker-up's cane as he moves rapidly from house to house. All of a sudden, a door bangs in a street close by, and immediately thereafter is heard the rapid clatter, clatter, clatter of a single pair of clogs. Then another door bangs, and another pair joins in. Then another, and another, and another, until, from every quarter, the sound comes in; now by some strange chance they fall into step, just for a moment, but immediately out of it again, and the medley is worse than before. It is a sound that has nothing quite like it anywhere else, and once heard, is never forgotten, and is often recalled.

Time was, of course, when clogs, with their neatly turned wooden soles and their great scope for graceful fashioning, were by no means the footgear only of the working man or woman. The famous Anne Bracegirdle, the deservedly popular actress of the seventeenth century, "as good as she was beautiful," always wore clogs. Horace Walpole writes in one of his letters: "Mrs. Bracegirdle breakfasted with me this morning. As she went out, and wanted her clogs, she turned to me and said, 'I remember at the playhouse they used to call for Mrs. Oldfield's chair, Mrs. Barry's clogs, and Mrs. Bracegirdle's pattens.'" Pattens, of course, quite definitely went out, long ago. They differed from clogs in that they had attached to the wooden sole an iron ring, which raised the wearer above the wet and mud. They are credited with having been more noisy than clogs; but their clatter again must have been different in quality. No doubt, there were those in the days of Anne Bracegirdle who prided themselves on detecting such differences. If she and Mrs. Barry ever did walk together, they could have told which was which from the differences in the clatter they made.

Notes and Comments

NOT many years ago, the average man would assuredly have placed the Fiji islander in the same category as those natives of Borrioboola Gha, for whom Mrs. Jellyby wrought so valiantly. He would have associated them, rightly or wrongly is no matter, only with cocoanuts and palm leaves and a wholly irregular attitude towards missionaries—in a word, with the most primitive simplicity. Other times bring other manners. Word now comes to hand that the Fijians are supplying the British government with an aeroplane.

ONE of the most interesting features of the great labor problem which is working itself out in the United Kingdom is the gradual recognition of those new employments for women that are likely to become permanent. For some time it has been clear that the women police have come to stay, and now it is coming to be recognized that the women's welfare workers in factories must be placed in the same category. They have already done work of inestimable value. It will be interesting to watch the list as it grows.

THE surtax on vacant lands in Alberta and Saskatchewan provinces, Canada, is working so satisfactorily that there is talk of adopting it in Manitoba. It has been found that this form of taxation not only increases the public revenue, but moves landholders, absentees, and others, to do something with their real estate in order to make it productive. Thus, the landholder who, under the system which enabled him to draw unearned increment from vacant land because of his neighbor's industry and enterprise, and to hold it "for a rise," finds it necessary, under the land surtax system, either to improve the property himself or to sell it to those who will improve it.

THE rule, from time immemorial, has been to penalize the property improver. Everything he did to increase the value of his holding increased the value of other holdings in his neighborhood, but while a vacant farm, or a vacant lot next door, took on value from his effort, the owner of the vacant farm, or vacant lot, escaped the increased tax levy due to land improvement. A law which makes it unprofitable to hold land for speculative purposes is not only wise but just, in any community, new or old.

IF WE are going to accept the plausible theory, as many have done already, that the name "Gringoes," which Mexicans give to the people of the United States, had its origin in the fact that soldiers from the latter country adopted as their marching song, "Green Grow the Rushes," placing emphasis on the first two words of the chorus, during the war of the '40s between the two nations, then it will not be difficult to accept the theory that "Yankee" had its origin in the attempt of the Indians to pronounce the word "English" in the early days of American settlement. The nearest the natives could come to it, it is said, was "Yengeese," and the transition from this to "Yankees" was easy. There are people in the United States who pronounce "Yankees" very nearly that way now.

SOMETHING new in the way of what might be termed friendly advertising appeared recently in a Georgia newspaper. One business firm took occasion to congratulate another firm, "across the way," on the latter's completion of fifty years of continuous service to the community. The congratulations were printed in bold type in a prominent place. Telling the people in such a manner of a competitor's virtues is a pleasant contrast to the policy more often followed by those seeking public patronage and approval. And besides it brings results that in themselves should commend it to more frequent adoption.

GREAT as has been the advance in the diversification of crops, in the southeastern section of the United States, the idea is to be emphasized anew at the exposition about to be opened in Atlanta. The model farm cottage to be shown there will resemble neither the white-pillared mansion of plantation days nor the cabin that sheltered the cotton picker, but, properly equipped for modern needs, will typify the new South. Such a dwelling is a far better expression of democracy than either of the old types, in a part of the country long Democratic politically.

IT IS competitive sport, be it noted, and not high politics, or high finance, or high social betterment, that has led to a breaking of the record in telegraphing news simultaneously to a maximum number of communities and their newspaper readers. This is a parable of national values. Viewed solely from a technical standpoint, it provokes thought to know that a man, sitting in a Boston baseball grandstand, over 25,000 miles of wire can communicate directly with 400 newspapers, and so swiftly that his description of what he sees is read on the streets of Seattle, or Los Angeles, or Machias, practically at the same time that the events take place. New mechanism rids the process of the old relay system, which was a handicap, and new ways of circuiting make it possible now to say, "All the land is one."

A LOCOMOTIVE engineer, a railway mail clerk, a tubmender, a court reporter, and men in mining camps, as well as lawyers and school teachers, are enrolled as students of Latin and Greek by the University of Wisconsin's correspondence course. The engineer says that he is studying Latin for pleasure. Teachers of physics and of mathematics admit that they feel the need of a cultural study after much concentration on "things." The girl who mends tubs, wants to read Virgil. Thus do non-academic folk hunger for that which so many collegians now affect to depreciate.